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# The Hongkong Telegraph

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January 7, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 52 2 p.m. 59  
Humidity 25 35

January 7, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 50 2 p.m. 55  
Humidity 65 74

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.

Barometer 30.28

7817 日五廿月一十

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1918.

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FOR ANNEX

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S GREAT SPEECH.

#### BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE REGARDING THE GERMAN COLONIES.

##### Three Definite Conditions of Peace Outlined.

London, January 5.  
Continuing his statement of war aims, before the Trade Union Delegates at Westminster, Mr. Lloyd George said:—While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race, with its capital at Constantinople, nor the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea being internationalised and neutralised, Arabia, Armenia and Mesopotamia are, in our judgment, entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions. The exact form of such recognition in each particular case need not be discussed here, beyond stating that it would be impossible to restore these territories their former sovereignty. Regarding the German Colonies, I have repeatedly declared that they are held at the disposal of a conference whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants. None of those territories is inhabited by Europeans and therefore the governing consideration in all these cases must be that the inhabitants should be placed under the control of an administration acceptable to themselves, one of whose main purposes will be to prevent their exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists or Governments. Natives live in their various tribal organisations, under Chiefs and Councils, who are competent to consult and speak for their tribes and members and thus to represent their wishes and interests regarding their disposal. The general principle of national self-determination, therefore, is as applicable to their cases as it is in those of occupied European territories. The German declaration that the natives of the German Colonies have, through their military fidelity in the war, shown their attachment and resolve under all circumstances to remain with Germany, is applicable not to the German Colonies generally, but only to one of them, namely German East Africa. And in that case the German authorities secured the attachment not of the native population as a whole, which is and remains profoundly anti-German, but only of small warlike classes from whom their Askaris or soldiers were selected. These they attached to themselves by conferring on them a highly privileged position as against the bulk of the native population, which enabled the Askaris to assume lordly and oppressive superiority over the rest of the natives. By this and other means they secured the attachment of a very small and insignificant majority, whose interests were directly opposed to the rest of the population and for whom they have no right to speak. The German treatment of the native populations in the Colonies has been such as amply justified their fear of submitting the future of those Colonies to the wishes of the natives themselves. Finally, there must be reparation for the injuries done and the violation of international law. The Peace Conference must not forget our seaman, the services they have rendered and the outrages they have suffered for the common cause of freedom.

Mr. Lloyd George regarded it as especially regrettable that the recently reported proposals of the Central Powers did not contain a reference to a permanent peace after the war. It is desirable, indeed essential, that the post-war settlement should not contain the seed of a future war. But that is not enough. However wisely and well we make territorial and other arrangements, there still remain many subjects of international controversy. The economic conditions after the war will be difficult in the highest degree. Owing to the diversion of human effort to war, there must follow a world shortage of raw materials which will increase the longer the war lasts. It is inevitable that the countries controlling those raw materials will desire to help themselves and their friends first. Moreover, whatever settlement is made, it will be suitable only to the circumstances under which it is made and as circumstances change, changes in the settlement would be necessary. As long as the possibility of dispute between nations continues, in other words as long as men and women are dominated by passion and ambition, and war is the only means of settling disputes, all nations must live under the burden, not only of having to engage in war from time to time, but of being compelled to prepare for its possible outbreak. The crushing weight of modern armaments, the increasing evil of compulsory military service, the vast waste of wealth and effort involved in warlike preparation—these are the blot on our civilisation of which every thinking individual must be ashamed. For these and similar reasons we are confident that a great attempt must be made to establish by some international organisation an alternative to war as a means of settling international disputes. After all, war is a relic of barbarism, and, just as law succeeded violence in individual disputes, so we believe that it is destined ultimately to replace war in the settlement of controversies between nations. If then we are asked "What are we fighting for?" we reply, as we have often replied, for a just and lasting peace, and we believe that before peace can be hoped for, three conditions must be fulfilled: The first is that the sanctity of Treaties must be re-established; the second is that territorial settlement must be secured, based on the right of self-determination or consent of the governed; and, finally, we must seek, by the creation of some international organisation, to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war. On these conditions the British Empire would welcome peace and to secure these conditions its peoples are prepared to make even greater sacrifices than they have yet endured.

##### Lord Lansdowne Satisfied.

London, January 6.  
Lord Lansdowne, interviewed, expressed satisfaction that Mr. Lloyd George had affirmed in the most distinct terms the principle that Britain never aimed at the destruction of Germany as a great Power, but rather at turning her aside from hopes and schemes of military domination. He agreed with the Premier in believing that a just and lasting peace could only be based on the three conditions specified by the Premier. The acceptance of these conditions by Germany would imply that the old spirit of military domination had been finally exorcised. Such acceptance would be in itself, an admission of defeat.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### FREQUENT GERMAN DESERTIONS.

#### Twenty-five Thousand Troops Revolt.

London, January 6.  
A Russian wireless official message states:—German deserters state that in consequence of the drafting of all soldiers under thirty-five for the Western Front, in contravention of the armistice, desertions are most numerous. Twenty-five thousand east of Kovno have revolted and are entrenched with rifles and machine guns. The authorities are powerless and are trying to cut off food supplies.

### THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

#### Why They Have Been Suspended.

London, January 6.  
A Zurich message states that after a meeting of the Crown Council at Berlin, at which General von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff were present, it was officially announced that the Central Powers had temporarily suspended the negotiations with Russia, owing to the Russian Government's request to transfer the negotiations to Stockholm.

#### The Turkish Terms.

London, January 6.  
A Petrograd message says the Turkish peace terms include the restoration of the ante bellum frontiers and the withdrawal of Russian troops therefrom, except a guard not exceeding a Division per every one hundred and fifty kilometres; the demobilisation of the Black Sea Fleet; the withdrawal of Russian troops from Persia; and the annulment of the Treaties defining spheres of influence in Persia. Meanwhile, Turkey will remain armed to the teeth in order to resist the Allies.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

#### A Strong German Local Attack.

London, January 6.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—The enemy made a strong local attack against our positions on the Hindenburg Line, of Ballecourt. A small party occupied a sap before our front trench. The enemy was repulsed on the remainder of the front reaching our positions. Hostile artillery is active north-east of before Ypres. Our aeroplane, on Friday, dropped 250 bombs on Denain, Ledeg, Meunin and Roulers railway stations. Air fighting is mostly confined to the northern portion of the front, where we brought down eight and drove down four. Five of ours are missing. We bombed, last night, factories and railway communications and other targets of military importance at Maixieres les Metz. All the machines returned.

#### British Recapture Sap.

London, January 6.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communication, says:—We recaptured the sap east of Ballecourt which the enemy occupied yesterday morning.

#### A German Claim.

London, January 6.  
A German wireless official message says:—We penetrated the lines west of Bezonvaux and took numerous prisoners.

#### A Calm.

London, January 6.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing special to report.

### CHINESE TROOPS FOR EUROPE.

London, January 6.  
A message from Peking states that the Chinese troops Commission is about to consider the question of Chinese troops proceeding to Europe. Tuan Chi-yui, the Director General of the War Bureau, has requested the Government to allocate the Boxer Indemnity Funds for this purpose.

### ANOTHER ARAB SUCCESS.

London, January 6.  
The War Office announces that Arabs at Hadyz successfully raided the railway south of Maan and also took as prisoners the garrison of an important post farther south.

### NEWFOUNDLAND'S PREMIER.

London, January 6.  
A message from St. John's, Newfoundland, states that a new Cabinet has been formed with Mr. F. W. Lloyd, formerly Leader of the Opposition, as Premier.

### FRANCE RECOGNISES FINNISH REPUBLIC.

London, January 6.  
A Paris message says the Temps announces that France has recognised the independence of the Finnish Republic.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 6.  
Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., in their report, state that the silver market is firm but quiet. The New York market continues to be very firm, although there is no fresh announcement regarding governmental action. The negotiations are necessarily difficult, for the United States, though it can fix the price of silver, can hardly compel the mines to work low-grade ores, unless the higher cost of living be considered. On the other hand, the Mexican output is improving, and its return to anything like the output of seven years ago—namely, 75,000,000 ounces—would so increase the world's supplies that the fixing of an unnecessarily high purchase price by the Allies ought to be guarded against. The Shanghai exchange has slightly eased, but the tone is good.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

#### FOOD RESTRICTIONS.

London, Jan. 5.  
The Food Controller has ordered that from January 21st children under eighteen months shall be allowed not more than a pint and a half of milk daily; children between 18 months and 5 years, a pint. Invalids will be allowed the quantity medically recommended. The Food Committee are to decide whether the scheme is necessary in their own areas.

It is officially announced that the Central Advisory Committee regarding meat supplies are generally of opinion that the position resulting from a shortage of fat cattle will shortly improve. Recently, owing to shortage of feeding stuffs, cattle had not fattened as usual and large quantities had been slaughtered. The Committee predict that the new regulations will check excessive slaughtering. Meanwhile the supply of beef must be reduced by one-half, demanding on the part of all consumers the greatest economy. Steps are being taken to prevent the excessive slaughtering of sheep. The butchers of the Kingdom are being organised into associations to assist Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller, in making a fair distribution and to provide the foundation of an efficient system of rationing. The Government has in the first place taken over control of all fat cattle reaching the markets, and supplies will be allocated proportionately among buyers. The next step will be to fix the fair quota for each area and each individual butcher.

#### A NEW HONOR.

London, Jan. 4.  
It is officially stated that a Barony has been conferred on Sir Edward Morris, ex-Premier of Newfoundland, in recognition of long and distinguished service to the Empire.

#### P LESTINE ADVANCE.

London, Jan. 5.  
An official despatch from Palestine reports a further advance of over a mile on part of General Allenby's line north of Jerusalem. A bombing raid was carried out at Afulah. There were direct hits on rolling stock, hangars and camps. One machine was shot down.

#### AN INTERESTING REPORT.

London, Jan. 5.  
The "Daily Chronicle" states that Lord Reading (the Lord Chief Justice of England) may be appointed Ambassador to Washington.

#### FUTURE OF SAMOA.

Wellington, Jan. 4.  
The future of Samoa is exciting New Zealand. The German claim to the restoration of the islands is viewed as unthinkable. Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, in a recent speech declared that the Germans in the Pacific were bad neighbours for Australians and New Zealanders.

#### ENEMY ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide, Jan. 4.  
A Coroner's jury which investigated the burning of the town hall at Wallaroo on Christmas Day returned a verdict of arson. The Coroner, referring to the suspicious circumstances, said the destruction of public buildings was the policy of enemy agents.

## THE CROSSES.

### A Pen-Picture From the Front.

Just inside the gate of the Catholic cemetery is the lodge of the concierge. The concierge is a shrivelled little man who will tell you candles to burn for the good of your friend's soul. The Catholic cemetery itself is a very ramble-down place. The little gilded Obelisks have long since lost their gilt; the iron crosses are falling all away; briars and thistles clamber and sprout everywhere upon rusting ironwork and rotting wood. The artificial flowers rattle dryly in the wind; only a few wild flowers that were not planted struggle to preserve beauty in the wilderness.

Beyond this old portion of the cemetery the ground falls rather steeply, to a flat field, and there you see, standing in row upon row, the new white crosses. On the crosses, on little strips of tin, are the names of those who lie beneath. On some there is one name; on a few are three names; on most two.

Here, in this flat piece of ground, skirted by a great high-road which hums all day with the traffic of war, the ends of the earth are gathered together. Those who have reached this resting-place have come by devious ways from starting-points as far removed as the east is from the west, but all, like jeteaux on a stream, have been sucked to the centre of the vortex, and now they lie quietly side by side in this flat little piece of land.

The names upon the crosses would furnish forth an atlas of the world. From the bush of Australia, from the great rolling prairies of the West; from the hills of Wales and the grey-scattered fall-sides of Yorkshire dales; from Scotland and Ireland, from the fields of France and the sad fens of Flanders they have come. And there are men of strange and unpronounceable names who knew the golden days of India, and men from the deserts of Africa. A little apart, like reputations under a shadow, are the graves of a few Germans. A newly thrown-up mound covers an "unknown Chinese soldier"; and strangest of all, perhaps, painted on a board among the thick-strewn crosses of Christ, are the Star and Crescent of the Prophet over the dust of a Mohammedan soldier. One woman lies there—an English nurse who died on active service.

Some of the graves are very new, and a long, sinister trench, empty as yet, says that the awful appetite of war is not satisfied. But already, in a confounding growth of pale blue flowers, each of the older graves is losing, save for its little cross, its individual identity. Nature is at her task of smoothing out and tending down. She seems to be uttering a fatalistic call to forget the past. Yet, standing in this little garden, in the austere presence of the multitudinous dead, one says that, when so much urges us to remember our ha'e, it may be well to listen to other voices which plead with us not to forget our charity. In this community of death there is something terrible and august in whose presence hate seems a mean and miserable thing and, like a shadow, melt away. In the same moment one thinks of the boy who, at the bend of the road on a faint September morning, looked back and waved farewell to some girl at a gate in a Yorkshire lane; and of some lad, not less dearly loved, who, at another's call, left his pleasant Rhine-land valley to go back no more.

And Gairmans are, as doot the same. The lad ye're stickin' in the name. Fecht no for deevilment or fame. But just for pride. In his last decent canny name. By some burials.

## GERMAN VIEW OF THE FUTURE.

### London Comment on Predictions of Reichsbank President.

London, November 1.—In a somewhat suggestive speech delivered recently at Frankfurt-on-Main the President of the Reichsbank, speaking on the financial situation, was in the position of having to acknowledge the enormous growth of the debt in Germany, and incidentally the fact that no serious attempt has been made to meet the new debt charges out of revenue derived from taxation.

He naturally did not dwell strongly on that point but preferred to indulge in a general bewailing at the growth not simply of German debt, but of the debts of all the belligerents. Below an extract from his speech:—

"The nations of the Entente do not yet appear to understand that a continuation of the war will lead to an unavoidable impoverishment of Europe, no matter how it ends. This impoverishment means a complete dependence upon America, which possesses more raw material than any other country. Europe will be for many decades the slave of her war debts and forced to import commodities from America. This gloomy prospect becomes all the more evident the longer the war lasts. There will no longer be buying and selling among the peoples of Europe, as the international exchange of wares will be completely taken up in meeting the demands of each country."

"It is hopeless to think that there will be an exception for one's own country. Industrial conditions are the same everywhere. The French and the English will not be any better off than the Germans, although they cannot be brought to understand that with every month the war is prolonged an industrial year is lost. Five or six hundred milliards of industrial capital which has been used up is not to be regained in a year, or in several years. Of what use will be the victory of any principle if there is neither strength nor money in order to carry it out. Every new war loan should further national knowledge instead of being used to deceive the opponents."

In commenting on these remarks, the Morning Post of to-day reminds Germany that the time may yet come when, in resuming international financial and commercial relations, she may find that all the hoarded gold in the Reichsbank will be powerless to take the place of the only real foundations of international credit, namely, truth, integrity, and honour.

### DONT FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.  
Wednesday January 9.  
Hongkong University.—Conferring of Degrees.

If any, being dead, yet speak, surely they are not voiceless who lie here in this flat little piece of land, skirted by the great high-road which hums all day with the intense traffic of war.—R. H. in the Manchester Guardian.



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# WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

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## DEATH.

McMURRAY.—At Craigmuir East, 150, The Peak, on the 7th inst., Ian David, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. McMurray.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1918.

## THE POSSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE.

Although the British did not enter the war for the furtherance of any Imperialistic schemes, nor are they continuing it for any similar purpose, the present struggle has at least had a wonderful effect in knitting all parts of the Empire together in a closer and more effective union. That fact is being demonstrated in a thousand and one directions, and its best proof is to be found in the magnificent manner in which all our overseas possessions, great or small, are continuing to contribute, so far as their resources are able, to the cause which all have at heart. We are realising now the full and inner meaning of Empire and are reaping the reward of years of patient labour and wise and liberal administration. The confederation of free nations of which the British Empire is composed, fully appreciative of the debt which each owes the Mother Country, has nobly answered the call, and to-day more than ever before there is a universal desire to render every assistance possible in the task of safeguarding those great and lofty principles which have brought the Empire into being and made it the civilising and progressive influence which it is.

But though the bonds of sympathy between the Mother Country and the Colonies, and between one Dominion and another, have ever been strong, there is no doubt that in the past we have by no means utilised to the full extent the many openings for closer intercourse, commercial and industrial, which necessarily exist by reason of the number and the varied resources of our Imperial possessions. That point had for very many years before the war been impressed on our statesmen by far-seeing Imperialists and although it was gradually becoming to be realised, it has taken a struggle like the present to win it general recognition. We have now come to see that the past left much to be desired as far as commercial and trade co-operation between the various parts of the Empire were concerned, while the lamentable shortcomings of our Consular system in regard to the encouragement of overseas commerce are now generally conceded. Happily, we have awakened to the truth before it is too late. As will have been noticed from a telegram in our issue of Saturday, a great scheme has recently been inaugurated for increasing our overseas commerce and the dissemination of up-to-date information from all parts of the world, in which particular attention is being paid to trade openings abroad as well as the matter of foreign competition and the resources of various overseas industries. Incidentally, the Trade Commissioner Service is being extended to India and some of the principal Crown Colonies. These are steps in the right direction and when the scheme is in full operation we have no doubt that it will lead to results of the greatest possible advantage to each and every part of the Empire.

Though there does not appear to be any provision in the new scheme which is likely directly to benefit Hongkong, we sincerely trust that right will not be lost of the important position which this Colony occupies as a great Oriental distributing centre. We are not a producing Colony to any marked extent, it is true, but our situation is such that we have a very important role to fill in regard to the expansion of British trade in the Far East. And there can be no doubt that there are many directions in which our influence could be expended were the full possibilities made the subject of close investigation. Apart from commerce, much more could be made of the shipbuilding industry here if steps were taken to overcome some of the practical difficulties which at the moment stand in our way. As has been pointed out many times, this Colony has an unlimited supply of relatively cheap labour, while its shipyards are fully equipped for the construction of big ocean-going vessels. Only the shortage of material stands in the way of the Colony playing a big part in the task of making good the British shipping losses. That is one respect, and a most important one, in which the resources of the Colony could be better utilised, and we can only trust that every occasion will be taken to press for the adoption of some scheme by which the present situation may be remedied. The more we look into the matter the clearer does it become that there is no limit to the possibilities which lay open to us throughout the length and breadth of our far-flung Empire. Now is the time, to see to it that the most is made of these advantages in the days to come.

## The British Empire's War Aims.

In the name of the British Empire, Mr. Lloyd George, in one of the weightiest speeches he has ever delivered, declares that we are ready to welcome peace. There are conditions, of course, on which that peace must be based, and these the Prime Minister has set forth with a clarity and a fairness that admit of no ambiguity and is convincing proof—if such proof is necessary—that Mr. Lloyd George, saying exactly what he means, means exactly what he says. Therefore to all, and particularly to the enemy, is it clearly pointed out why we wish for peace or why we must continue the war. The Prime Minister's survey covers the whole situation as fully as might reasonably be expected in a speech, and that what was said was first carefully pondered over is evident in every sentence, quite apart from the fact that it is specifically stated that before making the statement Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey, Overseas representatives, Labour leaders and probably many others were consulted. The result is that this address to the delegates of the Trade Unions at present meeting at Westminster is unquestionably what might best be termed the official statement of the British Empire on the war at the present moment.

## What We Are Fighting For.

After stating what we are not fighting for—and owing to the confusion of ideas that appears to exist on that point, it was as well that it should have been specifically stated—Mr. Lloyd George expresses, with admirable clearness, why we are continuing in the struggle and why we must continue, cost what it may. Much of what the Prime Minister states is necessarily a repetition of what he has previously declared on many similar occasions, and what also has been declared by Mr. Asquith and other eminent British statesmen. Such repetition is, of course, unavoidable, as we have never swerved from our original attitude. It is therefore unnecessary, meantime to dwell upon such points. Of particular interest are the Prime Minister's opinions as to the British attitude regarding Russia and the Colonies that were until recently German. It is an eminently sane statement—that is made regarding both subjects and one that should commend itself to every reasonable person. We approach the new regime in Russia believing it to be a true Democracy and, in the words of the Prime Minister, "we shall be proud to fight to the end and side by side with the new Democracy." So also, Mr. Lloyd George is able to add, will America, France and Italy. If, therefore the Russian nation really desires to be known as a Democracy, the sooner the better they embrace this offer and have no further dealings with an Autocracy such as Germany, with whom they can have nothing in common.

## Germany's Lost Colonies.

As to the ultimate fate of Germany's lost Colonies, the Prime Minister makes it clear what is the British official attitude. He reiterates that they are held at the disposal of a Conference "whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants." This surely is absolutely fair—too fair, many may think, considering the lives lost and the treasure expended principally by the British in wresting these Colonies from the Germans—but it is a desire to arrive at a settlement that should appeal to all serious-minded people. From beginning to end the Prime Minister's speech is an extremely weighty statement, one that clearly shows that the British fully realise the true state of affairs existing and that they are ready and willing to negotiate peace on honourable and equitable terms, just as they are ready and willing to continue the struggle in the absence of such conditions.

## To Golfers.

During the training season, members are requested not to play over the Happy Valley Course until after 8.30 a.m.

## DAY BY DAY.

THE WISEST AND MOST INTERESTING MEN TALK LITTLE. THINK MUCH. COMPLAIN NEVER. BUT TRAVEL ON.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the second anniversary of the complete evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 5/8d.

## "Looking for Work"

When charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with begging in Queen's Road Central, a Chinese said, "I was only looking for work, although I have been arrested for begging before." It was stated by a detective that the man was holding out a basket asking for rice. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5, the alternative being seven days' hard labour.

## Disorderly Seaman.

A Chinese seaman, who was arrested last evening for being drunk, became very violent when at the Police Station last night. Inspector MacDonald telling Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, that the man made such a row in the first cell that nothing else could be heard in the charge room. He was moved to another cell and here he broke up the bed boards, also making a tremendous noise. There was a sum of \$140 in his possession. His Worship imposed a fine of \$3 for the drunkenness and a fine of \$25 for the disorderly conduct.

## Theft of Firewood.

A Chinese was arrested on Saturday when passing through the main gate of the Kowloon Godowns with a quantity of shavings in his possession, in the centre of which was concealed a quantity of firewood and also some pieces of wire. Inspector Gordon told Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, that the man had a previous conviction for unlawful possession. The defendant declared that he was born in Hongkong, had lived here for forty years and had never been accused of larceny before in his life. His Worship believed that the man was trying to steal the articles and fined him \$4, or 10 days' hard labour.

## A Hawker's Act.

A hawker of sugar cane and walnuts was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with cutting and wounding a four-year-old boy. The facts were that a little girl and the boy were given a cent by their mother with which to buy walnuts. The girl handed the hawker the coin and received two walnuts. The little boy, however, attempted to take another nut and the hawker, who was holding a long knife used for cutting sugar cane, brought this down on the back of the child's wrist, inflicting a nasty wound. The man's defence was that he cut the child by accident. In the witness box, the little girl gave her evidence in a very intelligent manner. His Worship, characterising the offence as "an unwarranted form of rebuke," imposed a fine of \$10, or three weeks' hard labour.

## No Burial Certificate.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with removing the dead body of a Chinese child, aged twelve days, without sanction from the Registrar and also with failing to obtain a certificate of death or a burial order. Inspector Grant, of Kowloon City, stated that the first defendant was arrested at midnight carrying the body in a basket. He also had a digging implement in his possession. It appeared that he had been asked by the father of the child, who was the second defendant, to bury the body. The father stated that he never realised that it was necessary to get a certificate, and the other man affirmed that he was going to the Police Station when he was arrested. Inspector Grant said that it seemed to be a case of natural death. His Worship imposed a fine of \$50, or two months' hard labour, on the first defendant and fined the father \$25, or 21 days' hard labour.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Attitude of the Southerners Explained.

We publish the following from the Intelligence Bureau at Canton, not because we subscribe to the views expressed but in order to show the present attitude of the Southern malcontents:—Political events in China up to the end of 1917 have indicated that the desire of the reactionary party to subordinate the National Assembly and the Constitution to militarism will not be realized, as the Constitutionalists and the supporters of the National Assembly are rapidly increasing in number, while militarism and its followers are losing power and influence. That the Constitution and not military commands shall be the supreme law of the land is a principle which will finally be recognised throughout the Republic of China, if the present progress of the defenders of the Constitution will be followed by greater success in arms and more support and encouragement from peoples at home and abroad.

The recent effort of Tuan Chi-jui and his military party to extend their power to the South-West by appointing Nu Liang-tao to be the Military Governor of Hunan was successfully checked last November, when Fu was ousted and Changsha taken by the combined forces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi and the independent troops of that province. The long and repeated attempt of the Northern militarists to establish themselves in Szechuan failed again last December, when Chungking was recaptured by the Yunnan troops under General Tang Chi-yao. In Kwangtung Province, the plot originated at Peking to excite a rebellion at Swatow in order to interrupt the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session in Canton has failed also, and the leading rebel, Ma Ching-yu, had to retreat with the Northern troops to Fokien, against which expeditions are now being sent. The latest, and perhaps the last, military action against the South-West has come in the form of an order from Peking to Lung Chai-kwong, a former Military Governor here, to suppress General Luk Wing-ting as the "Inspector-General of the Liang Kwang. Fourteen or seventeen gunboats and transports of Lung has been captured by the Chinese Navy under Admiral Ching Pi-kwang, Minister of Navy, which action put out Lung as a menace to the Constitutional cause.

The Constitutionalists have, so far, been able not only to oppose Northern military encroachment but also to gain military and moral support from some of the best known and most able men in the country. Following the actions of Generals Li Tien-tsai and Shih Sing-chuan, who have lately declared a portion of Hapoh Province independent of the illegal Government at Peking, the Military Governors of Kiangsu and Kiangsi have now definitely decided to support the demands of the Constitutionalists to respect the Provisional Constitution and to reconvene the National Assembly. Leading Chinese statesmen, like Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Premier Tang Shao-yee and others, maintain that no enduring peace in China is possible unless the Acting President and the reactionary Military Governors of the country recognise and respect the Provisional Constitution and other laws of the land.

Majority opinion in China, both among the native and foreign public who are interested in the present political situation, as expressed through the press, seems to have long recognised the illegality of the existing Peking Government and the justification for the South-Western demands. The forced resignation of Tuan Chi-jui, the recent proclamation by the Acting President ordering the cessation of arms, the inclination of Peking to abolish the present illegal National Council and to call for the meeting of a new National Assembly, all have proved that the military party has discovered its weakness and defenceless position both in arms and in points of law. Peace,

## RAILWAY RECREATION CLUB.

Opening of Ground at Hunghom.

Yesterday marked the opening of the Canton-Kowloon Railway employees recreation ground at Hunghom, and there was a large number of people present to witness the interesting ceremony. The forming of the Club was an excellent idea and the ground chosen could not have been more adaptable. It is situated on the space which was formerly used as the internment camp, and is large enough to permit of the playing of football and hockey. A football match was played yesterday afternoon between the Club and another team, Mr. J. B. Morris starting the game, which ended in a draw, after some brilliant play.

Mr. C. A. Walker, president of the Club, gave an address to those present, in which he said the day was an important one in the history of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. On a railway or other large concern where was a large staff the desire for healthy out-door sport was sure to evince itself in the formation of a Recreation Club. Apart from the pleasure and good health obtained from the indulgence in outdoor sport, there was nothing which fostered the feeling of good comradeship more than the membership of a club, where in the evenings all the little irritations of the day could be forgotten in the good-natured attempt to best one another at some healthy game. Therefore, the time spent together in that club would have far-reaching and beneficial effects on their daily work. They were very fortunate in obtaining an excellent site without any cost to the club. Directly he first approached Mr. Winslow about the piece of ground he found him extremely sympathetic. They had a very able and energetic secretary in Mr. To King Shim and a very thorough assistant secretary in Mr. Li On Man. Mr. Chan Kai Lu was Captain, Mr. Li In Sang Vice Captain, and Mr. Li Fat, treasurer. A few sympathisers had handed him subscriptions to the funds amounting to \$40.

The patrons are Messrs. F. Winslow and E. Baker.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Balphs states:—Guard of Honour.—The Corps will provide a Guard of Honour to receive H. E. the Governor at the University on Wednesday, the 9th inst.

Fall in all Queen's College at 3.45 p.m. Dress:—Helmet, belts, shorts, puttees.

It is believed, however, will still be impossible until the Northern military party respects the illegally dissolved National Assembly at its instigation as the free representative of the people and observe the Constitution as supreme and inviolable and that it can be altered or amended only in accordance with the law.

The Constitutionalists now gathering in the South-Western Province are asking nothing unreasonable. They firmly maintain that the National Assembly be permitted to reconvene regularly at Peking without further interference from the lawless generals near the capital and that the Acting President, who is anxious to have peace, according to expressed telegrams, shall see that some action is taken to guarantee the safety and necessary protection for members of the Assembly while they are meeting. Unless the North yields to the foregoing South-Western demands, it is understood that no negotiation for peace is possible but that strenuous efforts will be made to crush once and for all the militarism that is a curse to China and has brought so much misery to the people.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

I gather that it was an American journalist who first employed the word "telegram," says a writer in a London paper. The *Daily American Telegraph* (a Washington journal) of April 27, 1852, contains an editorial announcement: "Telegraph means to write from a distance; telegram the writing itself executed from a distance. Monogram, logogram, etc., are words formed upon the same analogy and in good acceptance, hence 'telegram' is the appropriate heading of a telegraphic dispatch. Well, we'll go it!" Henceforth this word was employed in place of the former heading, "News by Electric Telegraph." John Stuart Mill denounced "telegram" as a "spot of barbarism indelibly impressed on the language." The right word, he said, would have been "telegrams." "Wire" is a way of escape alike from false constructions and from pedantic improvements.

The appointment of Viscount Mountmorres to the living of Swinton (writes a correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian*) will recall to some of your older readers the tragic death of his father, the fifth viscount, in 1880. He was an Irish landlord, and was shot from behind a hedge while driving, at a time when agrarian outrages were rife in that country. The present Viscount is not the first of his line to be in holy orders, as the fourth viscount was Dean of Clonys and of Achonry. The heir to the viscountcy is also in holy orders. Clerical members of the House of Peers are not numerous in this country, but it will be remembered that the adjoining living of Worsley was held for some time by the Earl of Malmgrave, now Canon the Marquis of Normandy.

It is amusing, writes a correspondent to a Home paper, to study the ways of customers in bookshops, or rather their purchases. A little tact and agility are needed fully to complete an investigation, but the thing can be done, and it provides a sufficient amount of innocent merriment to fill in one of those drearily blank half-hours that come just after lunch in the city. I interested myself the other day in a person who was inquiring after a certain volume at one of our leading bookellers. He was a very mournful and apologetic person with a soft voice, and I had to juggle him twice in order to catch a glimpse of his purchase. Each time he turned a look-lustre eyes upon me, and in a sad accent said that he begged my pardon. And the book he bought was—no, nothing like anything one might have expected. It was, in fact, J. O. Squire's "Trick of the Trade." Scarcely less surprising was the request from a schoolboy for T. B. Reed's "Fifth Form at St. Dominic's." Really, one gets quite definitely the impression nowadays that only the old people read "T. B. R.," generally our boys seem to be satisfied with nothing less than Turgenev. I left the shop quite disconcerted when a lady, who jangled and rustled with the slightest movement, walked confidently up to one of the bookellers and in an unnecessarily loud voice asked if they "kept" the "words" of "Ghosts" the play, at the Gaiety! The librarian is indeed changing into something very rich and strange.

The announcement that owing to the shortage tax is being replaced in various charitable institutions by other beverages would doubtless have pleased that doughty eighteenth century opponent of the cup that cheers, Lady Bradshaigh of Haigh, who when endowing an almshouse on her estate stipulated: "I do positively forbid the inhabitants of the house to use any foreign tea known by the names of Bohem and Green, and if any of them persist in drinking it or expending money for that purpose they shall be dismissed. Those who can afford," she added, "to indulge themselves in an article so unnecessary and expensive, so destructive both to time and health, I shall not allow them to be proper objects of this charity."



RELIGION AFTER  
THE WAR.To Become Predominantly a  
Thing of Practice.

That the larger interests of religion have suffered in consequence of the war, says the *New York Evening Post*, we have never seen more frankly admitted or conclusively argued than in the recent address of a professor in a theological seminary. Dr. McGiffert, just elected president of Union Seminary, took up, at the opening of the scholastic year, the whole question of the relation of the students, and the clergymen to be, to the work and problems created by the war. Of the righteousness of the conflict in which the country is engaged he has no doubt. But this does not blind him to the fact that it has brought a certain discredit upon Christianity, and that among the institutions which will be in need of recuperation after the war is the Christian Church—indeed, all religion. Dr. McGiffert devotes several pages of his address to the needed of "religious reconstruction" when peace comes.

Sticking close to fundamentals, he maintains that the world's "faith in God" must be "revolutionized." Every one with a sense of reverence has been shocked by the Kaiser's frequent calling upon "God." But that is an old habit of the German war-lords. It is not really so blasphemous as it sounds. And, as Dr. McGiffert does not fail to point out, this religious awkwardness and inconsistency in war has not left the withers of other nations and other leaders unwrung. Using great plainness of speech, he says:—

"The God of all the world who in a crisis becomes my God alone, or my nation's God alone, is too gross a contradiction to be tolerated in the future by right-minded men. Too long, while our theology has been monotheistic, our practical creeds have been polytheistic. Too commonly we have read our God in pre-Christian terms, and have ascribed to him the partiality of the Jewish Jahwe for his chosen people. The evils of this anti-Christian interpretation of the God the Christian nations worship—the evils of transforming the God of all the world into a tribal deity—have never been so apparent as in the present conflict. Christianity must cut itself completely loose from such a theism as this if it is to regain the confidence of the world."

The way in which this is to be done remains somewhat obscure. It is doubtful if many of the crude ideas now set afloat about "rediscovering" and "reinterpreting" the Almighty will long survive. Clouds and mystery will always surround the dwelling-places of the Most High. The kind of familiar, and everyday "God" which Mr. Wells has invented for the sake of the soldiers in the trenches—a deity of whom Frederic Harrison has been making irreverent fun (irreverent to Mr. Wells, we mean)—seems unlikely to do much to remove the reproach which the war has cast upon religion. Nor is there much more promise in the revived Manichaeism which appears in certain quarters—the sort of thing that John Stuart Mill fell into at the end of his life. It may seem to help to divide up the universe between God and the Devil, but always there comes back the question which Friday asked of Ormuz: "Why not God kill Devil?" Dr. McGiffert merely hints at his thought of a new theology in which the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man shall cease to be merely speculative dogmas and become vivid realities.

Christianity merely as the private possession of belligerent nations has unquestionably lost credit during the past three years. To say this is not at all to imply that true religion and unadorned has ceased to be a vital thing in millions of hearts and lives. It still inspires and sustains. It is to-day, as it has been for centuries, the spring of charity and self-sacrifice. Nor is there doubt that many a soldier of the present campaign, as simple and unassuming as a religious belief

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## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Funeral.  
1. The whole of No. 3, Company, Ambulance Platoon, and Bagpipers and Drummers are ordered to parade at Central Station at 4.30 p.m. sharp on Tuesday, January 8, to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Un Kam Wa.

This parade is compulsory. Uniform, helmets and rifles.

The parades of these units on Wednesday, January 9, is hereby cancelled.

2. As many Chief and Staff Inspectors and Inspectors and Sergeants of other units as can conveniently attend are requested to parade at the same time and place. Inspectors will wear belts and swords. Sergeants will not carry rifles.

Disciplinary Board.  
The sitting of the Disciplinary Board ordered for Tuesday, January 8, is postponed to Thursday, January 10, at 5.30 p.m.

Discipline Officers concerned will warn defaulters and witnesses accordingly.

Parades Central 5.30 p.m.  
Tuesday, January 8.—No. 2 Platoon. Also No. 2 Section (at Water Police Station).

Wednesday, January 9.—The parade of No. 3 Company and Ambulance is cancelled.

Thursday, January 10.—No. 1 Section.

Friday, January 11.—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons.

as Lawrence or Howard or Stone-wall Jackson. It is not about the individual in the war—or about those who watch and work at home, or submit resignedly to ineffable loss—that any question arises. The perplexity and the heart-searching arise over the terrible anomaly of a religion of love and peace made subservient to the Moloch of hate and war. This is the dark mystery. There may be minds that buoy themselves up by a transcendental view of war. Admiral Mahan was of this type. A good churchman and, we believe, a devout man, he had habituated himself to think of war as one of the fore-ordained instruments in the hand of God to work His sovereign will; so that he could speak of war with a kind of exalted admiration, like the poet's:

O, great corrector of enormous times,  
Shaker of o'er-rank states: . . .  
that healest with blood  
The earth when it is sick.

The agony of war indefinitely prolonged, however, makes uplifting of that kind highly precarious. History is not silent as to the mental and moral and religious effects of the Thirty Year's War.

Without venturing into the high regions of theological speculation, a layman may comfort himself with the thought that, after the war, religion will become predominantly a thing of practice. It will have infinite miseries to relieve and limitless distresses to which to fly in succor. It will also have to relate itself to the rapidly coming movements of democracy, world-wide, and to the spirit of internationalism, felt as a reality as never before. In the effort, religion, it may well be hoped, will take on more humane aspects; will descend from the sky to sit by the bed of suffering in the home of poverty; will lay chief emphasis on doing justice and loving mercy, and walking humbly with God.

MAKE YOURSELF  
STRONGER.

People with strong constitutions escape many minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect, and who can sleep undisturbed?

How far do you differ from this description, and have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system, to ward off disease and discomfort?

Not everyone can expect perfect health, but unless you have an organic disease, it is generally possible to improve your physical condition by attention to the rules of health, the first of which is to keep the blood built up.

Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people contain just the elements needed to build up the blood, and restore vitality and the lost colour of health. As these pills are taken, so new energy circulates through the system with the enriched blood, the heart stops its palpitating, and colour returns to cheeks and lips.

Nothing more is needed except fresh air, proper diet, and rest. If you do not know exactly what rules to follow, write a post card to-day to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Sechen Road, Shanghai, for the Free Book, "What to Eat and How to Eat." And get a supply of Dr. Williams' pink pills from any dealer; or post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from the above address.

NOT PEACE AT  
ANY PRICE

but at the cost of only 60 cents is yours if you try Pinkettes for your Constipation, Bilious attacks, "Liverishness," Sick-Headaches.

## PINKETTES

the little gentle-as-nature laxative, aid digestion, clear the complexion, sweeten the breath. Of dealers, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

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## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## POULTRY.

OUR

## HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND

## CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

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TENDER EATING, DELICATE  
FLAVOUR---TRY THEM.

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ARE SHOWING

## LONG WINTER COATS

## COSTUMES

## FURS

## CHILDREN'S COATS

AND

## FUR SETS.

TELEPHONE 644

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENT.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,

the 11th January, 1918,  
commencing at 2.30 p.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell  
Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable  
Household Furniture

comprising:—  
Tapestry covered drawing room suite, morocco covered dining chairs, extension dining tables, teak sideboard, dinner wagon, teak ice chest, teak bookcases and chiffoniers, tea and card tables, engravings, glass and cutlery, E. P. ware, crockery, electric fittings, etc., etc.

Fine double brass and brass mounted bedsteads, double and single teak wardrobes, toilet tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.  
Several Typewriters (Underwood, Oliver, etc.)  
Grand Piano by Winkelmann (in fine condition).

Also

A Large Assortment of  
Ornaments

Comprising:—  
Bronze figures (European and Chinese), brass vases, cups, fine brass tea kettle, brass incense burner, porcelain vases, lacquerware, etc., etc.

And

1 Japanese Silver Teaset.  
1 E. P. Tantalus with cut glass  
Bottles.

The above have been removed to Sales Rooms for convenience of sale.

On View from Thursday, the 10th, inst.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT  
Auctioneer.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

"GLEN" LINE OF  
STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GLENNAVY"

having arrived Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 P. M. on the 12th January, 1918, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 12th January, 1918, at 10.00 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON  
& CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1917.

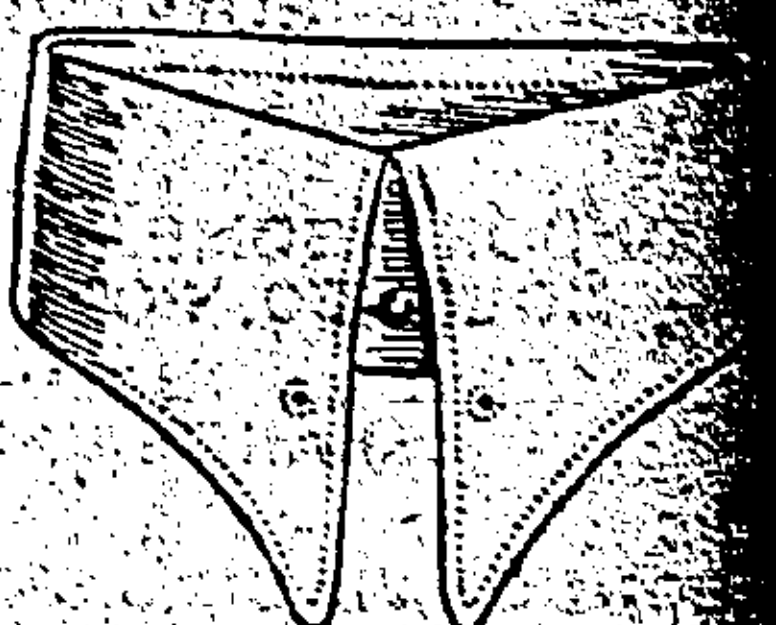
## TO BE LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET.—37 Peak from 1st May to 31st October. 6 ROOMS and mutual offices, together with a large garden. Apply W. Meyrick Humphreys, c/o W. G. Humphreys & Co., 2 Duddell Street.

Summit SOFT  
COLLAR

SHAPE 68.

An improved Polo Shape made from soft Oxford Matt material. It has neatly blunted points and is made with eyelet holes for safety pin.



STOCKED IN HALF SIZES 14 to 18 inches.

## MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

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SPECIAL HIGH-CLASS GREY  
FLANNELS

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## HIGH EXCHANGE

have been marked very low.

COAT AND TROUSERS \$30.00 TO \$35.00

— TROUSERS \$12.00 TO \$15.00 —

GUARANTEED MATERIALS. CUT AND FIT.

## DANCE MUSIC

FOR THE COMING SEASON.  
WALTZES.

"LEGEND OF THE SEA" "CECELE"  
"TESORO MIO" "MODESTY"  
"DESTINY" "YEUX TURQUOISES"

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

ETC., ETC., ETC.

SEE WINDOW

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

## THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"  
Scotch Whisky.THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED  
EDINBURGH

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GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.  
WINE MERCHANTS  
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## LOCAL SPORT.

## FOOTBALL.

## LEAGUE-DIV. 2.

South China Athletic v. St. Joseph's College.

A very large crowd assembled to see this game, which was considered to be one of the tit-bits of the 2nd Division. The teams turned out as follows:—

South China Athletic.—Lon Keing Teung; Cheung Wing Koon, Fung Tai, Leung Tai Fong, Leung Yik Tong, Fung Ping, Leung Wing Tai, Wong Pak Ohang, Wong Pok Hing, Au Kit Sang, Kwok Po Kan.

St. Joseph's College.—Omar; Jackson, Ogley, Johnson, Marcel, Seiber; Hineman, R. Hineman, E. Baudrin, Hineman, E.P., Omar, R.

Referee.—Mr. Dickenson.

Play throughout was of a very even and robust character. Hard knocks were given and taken in the very best spirit, and the game was well handled by the referee. If anything, the Chinese forwards were the more dangerous in front of goal, and their footwork was pretty to watch. St. Joseph's had a few glorious chances of scoring, of which they did not avail themselves. Just before half-time the Chinese scored the only goal of the match. A foul against St. Joseph's about 30 yards out from their goal brought about their downfall. Leung Yik-long took the kick and scored with a fine dropping shot, which quite deceived Omar. It would be difficult to mention any outstanding individual players, as everyone was playing on top form, with both sides very evenly matched.

The result of a win by the Chinese by 1 goal to nil was loudly applauded at the end of the game.

R. E. Reserves v. Kowloon. Played on the Club Ground on Saturday, the teams lining up as follows:—

R. E. Reserves.—Jarratt; Simonds, Cruickshanks; Ockow, Waller, Webber; Millard, Todd, Osborne, Baker, Beakes.

Kowloon.—Jennings; Hamilton, White; Van Langenberg, Jones, Baenaussen; Sessa, Kew, Pasco, Knight, Tatam.

The R.E. won the toss and decided to play downhill with the sun behind them. The civilians gave the soldiers no time to settle down, and from the kick-off they went right through this opponents' defence and scored a fine goal. This was the result of a bout of fine passing, Knight putting the final kick to good effect, giving Jarratt no chance. For the first quarter of an hour Kowloon continued to have the better of the play but could not add to their score, although Pasco at centre put in some very fine work. The Sappers now had a fair share of the game, and on several occasions had hard lines. Half-time, Kowloon, 1; R.E.O.

At the start of the second half the Sappers were very aggressive and it was not long before they equalised, Baker rushing the ball through. Two corners were forced in quick succession, which were well taken, with no material gain. At the other end, Knight and Pasco made their presence felt, but neither side could gain the lead and a fast and interesting game ended in a draw of one all.

Comments.—As previously stated, Kowloon are a vastly improved side, as many of their opponents will realise ere the season is out. The R.E. Reserves have a very useful side, but their forwards do not combine so much as could be desired.

## CRICKET.

## C.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.

This match was played on the Hongkong Club Ground on Saturday, the home team winning rather comfortably after a most interesting match. The visitors batted first, but they could not cope with Colonel Morgan's bowling and were all out for 88. The Club started badly, but good batting by Pearce and Marcell won them the match. Scores:—

C.R.C.					
Ng Sze Kwong, b Morgan	14				
Yew Man Tsun, c and b Morgan	28				
Un How Fan, b Morgan	5				
Ho Wing Kin, b Morgan	2				
Geo. Lee, c Evans, b Morgan	0				
O. Oles, b Morgan	3				
H. Ohing, c and b Donnelly	4				
Ng Sze Yuen, c Morgan, b Donnelly	0				
Wei Lee Sun, not out	4				
Wong Kwok Kwong, run out	6				
J. Wong, b Morgan	5				
Extras	5				
Total	68				

Bowling.					
O. M. R. W.					
Donnelly	10	1	23	2	
Morgan	9	3	40	7	

H.K.C.C.					
H.E. Marcell, b Un How Fan	33				
F. Sutton, b Un How Fan	0				
Lieut. Murray, c Chos, b Un How Fan	1				
Hew Fan	1				
F. W. S. Evans, c Ohing, b Yew Man Tsun	14				
Col. Morgan, b Un How Fan	1				
D. E. Donnelly, c Wong Kwok Kwong, b Ng Sze Kwong	1				
L. D. McNeill, b Un How Fan	0				
H. E. Taylor, b Un How Fan	0				
P. Jacks, b Un How Fan	2				
R. P. Thurstfield, not out	8				
T. E. Pearce, b Un How Fan	65				
Extras	0				
Total	125				

Bowling.					
O. M. R. W.					
Un How Fan	13	2	58	8	
Yew Man Tsun	10	0	46	1	
Ng Sze Kwong	3	0	23	1	

University v. Navy.					
Playing at home the University					
accounted for the Navy. The					
naval men batted first and put					
up 107, of which Haek contributed					
40. The 'Varsity replied with					
124 for nine wickets, Ramjahn					
scoring a useful 40. Scores:—					

Navy.					
Mr. Wright, b Brayshaw	9				
Sig. Haek, b Marley	40				
Conn. Gibbon, b Redmond	6				
Serg. Dennis, c Wright, b Redmond	0				
A. P. Robinson, c Brayshaw	15				
Mr. Cary, b Brayshaw	3				
A. B. Henley, b Brayshaw	3				
A. P. Wild, not out	9				
Pte. Breslin, c Jack, b Marley	1				
Mr. Staley, run out	6				
Pte. Moriarty, b Marley	7				
Extras	8				
Total	107				

Bowling.					
O. M. R. W.					
Brayshaw	14	3	53	4	
Redmond	9	6	35	2	
Marley	7	0	12	3	

University.					
G. E. Marley, b Dennis	10				
A. H. Ramjahn, b Haek	40				
R. A. Ponsoby, b Haek	21				
F. A. Redmond, b Haek	6				
K. Brayshaw, c and b Gibbon	24				
J. D. Wright, b Gibbon	11				
D. K. Sany, c Moriarty, b Gibbon	0				
G. Hall, c Dennis, b Henley	2				
J. M. Jack, c Gibbon, b Henley	2				
W. Gittens, not out	6				
Cheah Toah Lock, did not bat	0				
Extras	8				
Total (for 9 wickets)	124				

Bowling.					
O. M. R. W.					
Gibson	12	5	40	4	
Dennis	9	0	43	1	
Haek	4	1	31	2	
Henley	2	0	2	2	

Civil Service v. Kowloon.					
Played on the Civil Service					
ground, resulting in another					
draw in favour of the home team.					
It surely must be exasperating to					
the Civil Servants to see for the					
fifth time victory practically with-					
in their grasp, and to have it an-					
notated from them for want of time.					
In the game last Saturday, Civil					
Service, profiting by past experi-					
ence, turned up well to time, their					
opponents complacently strolling					
across half an hour later. The					
latter, winning the toss, decided					
to field, and Dixon and Goodall					
opened the batting, facing Gra-					
ham and Grimmett. Runs came					
slowly, and Dixon appeared to					
have got his eye in, but Graham					
disrupted his wicket when he					
had made 15. Wittchell filled					
the vacancy, and, under the last-					
mentioned bowler's direction, ap-					
peared to assume the functions					
of a contortionist. He is in noth-					
ing like his proper batting					
form this year, and is most					
obviously in need of practice; he					
however made 18 and gave place					
to Hamilton, who, after putting					
together 16, made way for Brad-					
bury. Bradbury is so very lame,					
we wonder why he was played.					
At this stage Goodall was sent					

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It surely must be exasperating to					
the Civil Servants to see for the					
fifth time victory practically with-					
in their grasp, and to have it an-					
notated from them for want of time.					
In the game last Saturday, Civil					
Service, profiting by past experi-					
ence, turned up well to time, their					
opponents complacently strolling					
across half an hour later. The					
latter, winning the toss, decided					
to field, and Dixon and Goodall					
opened the batting, facing Gra-					
ham and Grimmett. Runs came					
slowly, and Dixon appeared to					
have got his eye in, but Graham					
disrupted his wicket when he					
had made 15. Wittchell filled					
the vacancy, and, under the last-					
mentioned bowler's direction, ap-					
peared to assume the functions					
of a contortionist. He is in noth-					
ing like his proper batting					
form this year, and is most					
obviously in need of practice; he					
however made 18 and gave place					
to Hamilton, who, after putting					
together 16, made way for Brad-					
bury. Bradbury is so very lame,					
we wonder why he was played.					
At this stage Goodall was sent					

Bowling.					
O. M. R. W.					
Gibson	12	5	40	4	
Dennis	9	0	43	1	
Haek	4	1	31	2	
Henley	2	0	2	2	

Civil Service v. Kowloon.					
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## PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING.

## YESTERDAY'S SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

## War Sermons at the Cathedrals and the Union Church.

In accordance with a wish expressed by His Majesty the King, yesterday was set apart throughout the British Empire as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving in connection with the war. The day was observed in all the churches of Hongkong, particular reference being made by the preachers to the righteousness of the Allied cause. There were large congregations at all the places of worship.

## St. John's Cathedral.

At the morning service at St. John's Cathedral there was a very large attendance, those present including H.E. the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C. M.G.), who was accompanied by the Misses May and Capt. L.L. Edwards, A.D.C., as well as Major General Ventris and Commodore Sandeman. There was also a large number of officers of both Services present, while both military and naval detachments attended. The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) preached the special sermon, and the clergy present included the Rev. C.L. Cooper Hunt (Chaplain to the Forces), Rev. F. Hastings, Rev. V.H. Griffiths, Rev. H.G.H. Griffiths. There was a special form of service, while prayers were said for the soldiers and sailors of the King and his Allies, the sick, wounded and dying, chaplains, doctors and nurses, prisoners of war, for the Allied cause and for all exposed to danger. Thanks were expressed for the measure of success granted to our arms and the Hongkong Roll of Honour was also read. There were special hymns and the service concluded with the singing of the National Anthem. In the course of his sermon, the Bishop said:—

The King has called the whole nation to prayer. He bids us pray with our intelligence. We are to seek a clear understanding of the issue at stake. We are not fighting for territory, for indemnity, for wealth or power, certainly not for the power to tyrannise over any people of the earth—not even to punish in any vindictive spirit wrong-doers. We are seeking to defend the very principles of liberty and justice. An American of German birth, Otto Kahn, has sent me a copy of his address to the Harbinger Chamber of Commerce. In it he says: America's war of the 18th. century to gain independence was a great cause. Her war of the 19th. century to eradicate slavery was a greater still; but her war of the 20th. century is the highest cause for which any people ever unheated the sword. It is to defend the very foundation of liberty and humanity, the very ground-work of fair dealing between nations, the very basis of peaceable living together among the peoples of the earth, against the fierce and brutal onslaught of ruthless, lawless, faithless might; to spend the lives and fortunes of this generation so that our descendants may be freed from the dreadful calamity of war and the fear of war, so that the energies and treasures now devoted to plans and instruments of destruction may be henceforth given to fruitful works of peace and progress, and to the betterment of the conditions of the people.

It is an understanding of this that inspires the heroism and the sacrifices of our millions of sailors and soldiers on all fronts, and now our patriotism is to lead us to pray. Amid all the horrors, anguish, sorrow and distress we turn to the Apostolic injunction: "In nothing be anxious but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your request be made known unto God." (Phil. IV. 6). We appeal to God, the supreme Ruler and Arbitrator. Mr. Balfour, in his last book, quotes a philosopher of two centuries ago: "Whatever the world thinks, he who hath not meditated upon God, the human soul and the summum bonum may possibly make a thriving earthworm, but he will most certainly make a sorry patriot and a sorry statesman." Of late there has been less conventional religion, though one hopes there are more national righteousness. I suppose Church-going is no longer fashionable. Some blame the Clergy for not being in touch with modern thought, and some blame

the Laity for being too worldly and pleasure-seeking. It is no time to blame one another. Most likely there are faults on both sides. We all alike need to come back to God, in Whom we all believe and whom we worship in private. Some form of public assembling of ourselves together is necessary if the social aspect of our religion is to be maintained. Our Lord promises His special presence with even two or three gathered together in His name and He enjoined on his followers the perpetual reception of the sacraments of his divine love. We certainly come short of our privilege and duty if we abandon the habit of public worship. There is a mighty influence in the fact that millions of people will today unitedly seek God's blessing upon our country. How shall we approach God? The King says it must be in a spirit of reverent obedience; in other words in a humble spirit. In former times days of humiliation have been appointed by the sovereign. There must be an element of humiliation in our national day of prayer. We do not humble ourselves because we are fighting in such a cause, but we do because in the past we have not obeyed the law of our God. The cause which led to this great strife may be mainly German lust of power, but not entirely. Our own past history has many stains. Before Aug. 1914 it looked as though we thought more of our comfort and our pleasure than of our duty and our mission; and ever since the war began there has not been in all of us the spirit of sacrifice and service, consideration and co-operation there should have been. We must not measure ourselves by our enemies or by ourselves but our great example, Christ. And then we are constrained to see our shortcomings. We may come to any earthly tribunal with our heads erect and a feeling that we are not as these Germans, but when we really approach God, the infinitely only one who scans our secret thoughts, we feel we must acknowledge our sins and say, as the poor publican, "God be merciful to us sinners." We have had much to rectify since the war began. If complete victory had been given at the very commencement of the war it might have done our national character more harm than good. Admiral Beatty was right when he said victory could not come till the nation was on its knees before God. Let us come humbly, with no attempt to excuse ourselves for our national sins but with honest repentance and true determination to forsake them. Let us come before God with thanksgiving. The King couples it with prayer and St. Paul enjoins it in almost every Epistle. We have much cause to be thankful. We may be thankful that our leaders in 1914 chose the awful path of honour instead of the shameful path of neutrality. There is no neutrality when wrong is being perpetrated. We must give thanks to God for those who stepped into the breach and endured the hardships of war and jeopardised their lives, and for those who made the supreme sacrifice. We must give thanks for the many Allies who have been raised up for us and especially for that great free State of our blood and language, for the triumphs of our arms in many places and recently the liberation from Turkish rule of the Holy City of Jerusalem, for which Jews and Mohammedans join our praises. Let us come before God with a great hope. In his presence there is no place for anxiety. He says "Be anxious for nothing." There is no pessimism possible to those who do His will. Russia may at present be disappointing, Italy may be hard pressed, there may be months of hardship and sacrifice in front of us, but the end is certain. Already Germany adopts a very different tone from what she did at the beginning. No longer does the mighty War Lord speak of our contemptible little army and the ease with which we can be crushed. Now the utmost he hopes is that submarines will stave us out before America can strike with all her might. Whatever our wisest leaders may think of the military situation we know that God's cause is advancing. Scripture prophecies are being fulfilled. His kingdom of Righteousness and Peace will certainly come. His fair world is not always going to be subject to such horrors as our generation has had to witness. His peace is to be universal and even now if we make known our requests to Him, His peace will keep our hearts and the lights.

There will be a collection for mine sweepers, of whom there are now thousands, who risk their lives every day for us. As the Mission to Seamen's report says, every month has brought home to

us the importance of the part the British seamen are taking in the great struggle. We have known all along that our Navy was the dominating factor in the issue of the war, but too many have failed to recognise the vital importance of our seamen. There is nothing more heroic in the war than the action of the men who man all kinds of craft to sweep for mines. Many former fishermen, coasting crews and the like, now spend their days and nights sweeping for mines in the danger zones all over the world. But for them all our communications with Europe would be cut off. Hundreds of these men have made the supreme sacrifice for us. Many have been shipwrecked several times through the ruthlessness of the enemy's piracy. I read of one sailor at Hull who had been torpedoed eight times and is still on active service. Your collection, if it should amount to \$1,000, might provide a minesweeper's hut on some dangerous coast which perhaps might be called "The Hongkong Hut." Such a sum would be not too high a measure of the gratitude of such a congregation as this on a day of thanksgiving for our lives being spared. In any case every dollar is wanted for warm clothing, minesweepers' gloves, literature, means of rest and recreation under the careful supervision of the Mission to Seamen. If some of you are contemplating any expenditure that is not absolutely necessary, I suggest that you write a check for the amount and put it in the collection instead. Anyway, let it be a real offering worthy of our National Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving.

The collection in the morning amounted to \$1238.80. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of Messrs. Denny's and Bowley, the Cathedral Treasurer, will be happy to receive any monies to augment it.

**The Roman Catholic Church.** Special services were held in the different Roman Catholic Churches, the principal observances being at the Cathedral. There was a low Pontifical Mass, with special music, at 9.30 a.m.; when Rev. Father Walsh preached.

Preaching from the text Phil. IV. 8, the Rev. Father Walsh said:—People are asking in these days "What is wrong with the world?" Nations that knew and loved the Prince of Peace are fighting one another in conflict so bitter and so awful that the greatest wars of history read like child's play in comparison. There is hardly a person who is not to some extent affected by the present unrest, and the glad music of other days is running into the minor chords of a universal lamentation. And yet we are requested to express to God, to-day, our thanksgiving as well as our prayer.

Why thank God if the "world is wrong"? God's world cannot be wrong—God is in the heavens and all is well. His all-seeing eyes that search to the depth of your heart and mine are watching the councils of nations. He knows who among the councillors are true, and pure and just, and He knows who are culpably responsible for the havoc that is being wrought. In the meantime, His power is keeping the earth in its orbit, and the sun in its place. He is bringing the grain to maturity, and supplying waters of refreshment to the parched lips of men.

It is true that He is allowing men to suffer, and women, and little children; but this is not God's action. He has made men free, and men have abused His gift. Yet out of suffering He is bringing good to men and to nations, for this is God's way. A future historian would be well within the limits of truth to say that in our generation so-called civilized nations were running very rapidly into luxury and effeminacy; that truth had become a by-word in the market-place and often in the assembly halls; that modesty in speech and dress was daily more rare; that the primary end of marriage was being persistently and flagrantly defeated, and the marriage tie, that no man should stave out, was being gradually regarded as a contract to be severed at will; that justice was giving place to a selfish greed that clutched the hearts of individuals and of nations and deadened the spirit of true charity, the love of men based on the love of God. It is not hard to see, then, why God permits the sorrows of our day. Many a sinner has been brought to his knees through affliction, and many a nation has been bettered through suffering. Already visible blessings have come through the world-war. We thank God for these and for others that are certain yet to appear.

These reflections, however, do not make us less weary of the conflict, nor less anxious that at

the earliest possible moment it shall cease, and we find ourselves asking the question, "Why does God wait?" As we believe in Him, we know that He has but to raise His hand and the anger of men will subside, as did the waves on the Sea of Galilee at the bidding of His Son; but God waits for man. He waits for us. Men have not only been forgetting their duty to themselves and to others; but they have been losing sight of their Creator. Some have deliberately sought to extinguish the lights of Heaven and to drive God far from the thought of His people and even from the hearts of little ones. Others, through weakness rather than malice, have allowed themselves to drift away from the realization that they had been made to love God—and for ever. Many who once were Christian, or of Christian parentage, have bowed to the spirit of worldliness and have based their rule of conduct on the weak foundation of respectability. Perhaps God waits for such souls; wants to be asked by them to unravel the tangle which they have made; waits for them to realize that without His aid their efforts will be fruitless.

There are high men and women on this earth to-day whose natural virtues are admirable, but who fail to bend the knee or to part their lips in a single prayer to their Creator. God waits for these. And there are Christians whose prayers are too selfish; who are always asking for unnecessary temporal favours or who are so wrapped up in their own spiritual life that they fail to realize the greater needs of the many. Perhaps we are among such and God is waiting for us.

We are not thinking deeply enough about this war, its causes and its remedy, or we would raise our hearts oftener to God and ask Him to intervene that the peace of the Christ child may settle again upon the world. The magi brought to the crib of Christ gold, frankincense and myrrh, symbolizing love, prayer and the spirit of self-denial. They did so not because they wanted some material help but because they loved God as they knew Him, and they wished to adore His Son. Their motives were pure and unselfish. They filled their souls with the love of God and the love of men for peace will rise from pure unselfish hearts. God will certainly hear them. *Surrexerunt Corda*. Lift up your hearts!

This war must be more to us than the loss of personal comforts; more than our own nation's welfare. We should mount to a height and see beyond our little selves all the nations of this earth destined by Him to add to His glory and to the happiness of men. Then with pure hearts—made so, if need be, through confession and contrition—we should pray, and pray often. For this we need not give up our daily occupations, nor even interrupt them. Labour can be turned into prayer and offered to God. And a silent ejaculation uttered as often as a war thought enters will be a prayer especially pleasing to Him. You are only one of millions, but the family of God is made up of individuals, and God hears you. Pray, then, to-day in the presence of the tabernacled Christ, that truth in all things may be recognized and sought; that impurity may be combated and justice upheld; that those who by the authority of God rule the nations may not by selfishness abuse the trust which has been placed in them, or by the spirit of hatred be blinded against the light of God. "By prayers and supplications with thanksgiving, let your petitions be made known to God." Later in the day Father Walsh preached in St. Joseph's Church.

**The Union Church.** Union Church was crowded at the evening service yesterday, when prayers and intercession were offered in accordance with the King's Proclamation. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald was the preacher and among those present were H.E. the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C. M.G.), Commodore H. G. Sandeman, R. N., representing H. M. Navy, and Lieut. Col. R. J. Thursby Pelham, A. P. D. representing H. M. Army. A special form of service was used, and there were hymns appropriate to the occasion. The service concluded with the National Anthem and the Benediction.

The preacher took as his text:—"O thou sword of the Lord, how long will it be ere thou be quiet? rest, and be still."

How canst thou be quiet, seeing the Lord hath given thee a charge? against Ashkelon, and against the seashore, there He hath appointed it.—Jer. 47.

of the Lord that came to Jeremiah concerning the Philistines, before that Pharaoh smote Gaza. The Philistines are part of the remarkable group of utterances by Jeremiah after the fateful battle of Carchemish where the flower of the Egyptian armies, led by Pharaoh-Neco were defeated by the lately risen Assyrian power under young Nebuchadnezzar. "Thus," says the historian, "ended the last native Egyptian regime in Asia. The famous battle on the banks of the Euphrates did indeed mark a turning point in ancient history, and it is no exaggerated picture which the prophet sketches here of the condition of the nations in an altered world."

The Pharaoh, retreating to his home country, seized upon Gaza, then, as now, one of the keys of Egypt. Philistia, thus become a buffer between two warring giants, experienced chastisements so severe that the Jewish prophet beholding it, either in anticipation or actuality, and recognising the assertion of Divine justice in the humbling of Tyre and Zidon and Ashkelon, is moved almost to expostulation:—"O thou sword of the Lord, how long will it be ere thou be quiet? rest, and be still."

Then comes the second thought, checking the so natural impulse of the first. "How canst thou be quiet, seeing the Lord hath given thee a charge?" There is a task to be completed, before there can be an end of trouble. It is not permitted to ask for the mere cessation of distress. The forces of retributive justice have been put in motion, not without cause, and they must finish their work before life can resume its even tenor—it is to be hoped upon a better plane.

Such is this excerpt from ancient history: is not its bearing evident on the circumstances of to-day? Early in the course of the present conflict the Prime Minister of the day declared, to the hearty acceptance of the whole Empire, that having reluctantly drawn the sword we should not sheathe it until certain objects had been attained—objects not inspired by ambition or self-glorification but by the ineradicable love of right and loyalty to duty which are the salt of our nation's life and apart from which its life would not be worth preserving.

No utterance since the war can, I should think, have been oftener quoted, expressing as it does with noble determination the fixed resolve with which, counting the cost so far as then it could be counted, our country foretook its accustomed, congenial path of peace, and entered, open-eyed, upon an ordeal by fire which is testing its fitness for moral survival in a world which, after all, God has founded upon righteousness.

Constantly we need to fortify and refresh ourselves for the continuance of our present most exacting task by recalling its lofty aim. The royal message in compliance with which this day's special observances are being held urges that we pray to have the "clear-sightedness and strength necessary for the victory of our cause," and again that we may be "enlightened in our understanding and fortified in courage in facing the sacrifices which we may yet have to make."

I do not read that as implying only that we require a quick, perceptive mind for adapting material means to the end in view. That no doubt is required, but still more do we need clarity of vision lest the end itself be obscured from view, and not the least potent source of obscuration is war weariness after these forty months of cumulative effort and endurance.

We long that the sword were put up into its scabbard; which amongst all the nations actively engaged in such a struggle can but do so?

We have nothing to be ashamed of in war weariness, so long as it does not mean weariness in well-doing. The enemy indeed, who lightly rushed upon the war at his own premeditated time, expecting it to conclude in five months with gratification of his inordinate vanity and ambition, may well feel loth to admit straightforwardly that he is deeply anxious to see it end.

But the British Empire, whose unpreparedness, though it may have been culpable, will avouch its reluctance through all history, is in a position to welcome with dignity the earliest overtures toward a real and righteous peace. Not less so is America, forced by her sense of honour into the contest after protracted delay and extreme forbearance, against all her traditions, inclinations and even principles except indeed the over-mastering appeal which justice

and liberty in jeopardy make to the right arm and good conscience of all just men.

On these two nations, together forming the now closely united family of the English-speaking race, side by side with gallant, indomitable France, now rests the burden of completing the initiated task. Their reluctance to take it up is perhaps the most certain guarantee that they will never lay it down, until its enlarging purposes have been substantially attained, until freedom and equity are established broad-based among the peoples of the world, and the obscene spectres which threaten our civilisation, yea, our very humanity, are banished to their native night.

It is never war weariness that will make us descend our post, for that post is in the vanguard of humanity's unceasing struggle against anti-Christ, a struggle in which humanity has never yet failed of final victory, though always on the verge of seeming defeat. "O sword of the Lord, how long will it be ere thou be quiet?" The answer lies in the very word of the query. For the sword is "the Lord's," and that does not rest until the charge given to it be accomplished. This is a claim one makes with reverence and with reticence, and not unmindful of the possibility of taking the name of the Lord in vain.

On this day and in this place there is, of course, no occasion to apologise for viewing the great question in its religious light, or for expressing our hopes and renewing our dedication in religious terms.

Indeed it is for that very purpose that we have assembled here. Yet I think I speak for you all as well, certainly, as for my own part, in shrinking from over-loud and over-confident claims that "God is on our side" in any sense or degree because it is ours, although we had some sort of proprietary claim on the assistance of heaven due to our deservings.

Mr. Lloyd George did well warn his countrymen long ago against imagining that victory is always our appointed British portion "as a gift of the gods," and refraining on that account from the effort at self help which is a first and indispensable condition of Divine help. The enemy may speak of *unser gott* much as he does of *unser Hindenburg*, but he is likely, yet to find himself in the position of the Papuan who chastises his totem for not answering his prayers.

Still there is such a thing as having God on our side, not to save us effort, to spare us sacrifice, to diminish the costliness by which good is always attained and advances are achieved, and without which we should never appreciate their preciousness. There is such a thing as being on God's side, and it is the happy portion of every man who strives for the right for right's own sake in self-forgetfulness.

And as for our country's share in this sad war—sad to us though rich in promise for the future—we may surely, in all humility, yet sincerely, believe and trust that we have been assigned a partnership in the travail by which, as the Cross reveals to us, God brings to prove His far reaching purposes of beneficence toward the children of men.

If this were not so it is hard to know how we are to interpret the fact that the cause of the Allies has received increasingly the sympathy, the approval, and finally and more or less active, co-operation of the world at large, excepting in the last respect the secondary neutral countries which are terrorised by proximity to the ruthless enemy. Is there a corner of the world where a German triumph would not be deplored as threatening it with political and economic subservience, and where the defeat of the enemy's ill designs is not eagerly awaited as a charter of further emancipation?

The voice of the people may not always be the voice of God, we know, but it is at least the case, as Lincoln pitifully put it, that "you can't fool all the people all the time," and the civilised world to-day does not misjudge its own higher interests in holding as it undoubtedly does "that these cannot possibly consist in tutelage to the Power which has systematised barbarity as its deliberate policy on land, and made piracy its chosen method upon the seas."

The Germanic powers have come to grief in their insane and violent attempt at universal hegemony, but all too well have they succeeded in incurring universal detestation, and howing out for their unhappy race the foreboding niches in the temple of turpitude while human memory endures.

Sir John Jellicoe, in a recent speech at Sheffield, remarked that

as a rule the professional soldier and sailor could only say that in fighting he was merely doing his duty. But in this war he was quite sure that every professional soldier and sailor of ours believed he was fighting for his faith and for an ideal.

These words are true, and the truth of them is but another way of saying that we humbly believe it is the sword of the Lord that has been put into our hands, and that it ought not to rest until its work is finished.

Of course this is not to claim, Pharisee-wise, that we as a people or as persons are free from fault. Far indeed from that, if we take it rightly the conviction we are doing God's work should lead us to searching enquiry how far we are worthy of it.

If we conceive the present struggle merely as a stage in the course of secular biology, a contest between giants for power and opportunity—well, even on that materialistic basis there is room and need for more of what in athletic circles is known as "training." If we mean to win, simply in the trial of strength and endurance, we could very well do with a larger measure of self-control and self-sacrifice, with the checking of extravagances, the abandonment of luxuries, the foregoing a great deal which dissipates energies of mind and body, and diverts needed resources from the work in hand. There is something to be learnt from the whole-heartedness of the enemy, who, whatever his errors, has at any rate set before himself the motto that this one thing he has set out to do, and gone about it accordingly.

But if we take at all seriously, and I am not insinuating that we do not—a higher view—it doubtably becomes us to see that we keep back no part of the price.

Unless our prayers lead us to fuller consecration they are futile, mere pigdin, if one may use the term, of no more efficacy than burning incense to a joss. We cannot by offering up prayers make God a means to our ends. What we can do is to seek of His grace that we ourselves be made fitter means to His ends, and that is the right and legitimate significance of this day's whole observance.

We observe the day in loyal acceptance of the requirement of our Sovereign, but not for that reason alone by any means. We recognise that in making this requirement our Sovereign has, as so often, rightly interpreted the Christian instincts and inclinations of his people, who do remain largely Christian at heart in spite of unfortunate and not very creditable pose of indifference which has rather been the vogue for some time, accentuated in certain respects, as I hope I may say without offence, in our life here in the East.

Outside of the Home country there are no established or State Churches in the Empire, and it therefore the better befits us here free from whatever constraint the presence of such institutions might create, to give our ready, voluntary assent to the due observance of this special day.

It is also I think befitting that among our grounds of thanksgiving we make mention that there stands as the visible head of our scattered Empire a King who is minded and able to make himself truly one with his people in their time of searching trial.

Amongst the many institutions which have been shaken by the convulsions of the time many of which will be yet more so, that of the British monarchy is not to be numbered. Monarchs who professed to rule by right Divine, interpreted personally or dynastically and exercised arbitrarily, may, indeed must, regard with apprehension the reconstructions, political and social, which will come in the wake of this war. But the House of Windsor—its very change of name is significant—will be closer in the confidence and affection of the nation, which it has loyally served and never sought to exploit, and from which it receives free and loyal service. I think too we shall be, at once in the hope and belief that the safety of the Throne symbolises the steadiness of the nation, expressing those characteristics of good sense and self-command which have belonged and still belong to our race, and have enabled it under Providence to adjust itself by evolution to the successive changes which time and circumstance have necessitated in the long course of its wonderful and glorious history.

It is with such hopes, humbly held and referred devoutly to the Throne of the Heavenly Grace, we observe this day.

(Continued on page 12.)



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS.

London, January 5.  
Mr. Lloyd George made an important statement to-day, on behalf of the Government, on war aims before the Trades Union delegates at Westminster, who are at present considering the question of man power.

The Premier began by saying that when the Government invited organised labour to further assist and maintain the strength of the armies in the field its representatives were entitled to ask that any misgivings regarding the purpose for which this precious strength was to be applied should be made definitely clear. This was also true of all the citizens of the country. "When millions are being called to suffer and die and vast populations subjected to sufferings and privations unprecedented in history, they are entitled to know the causes for which they are making those sacrifices. Only the clearest, and greatest and most just of causes could justify the continuance even for one day of this unspeakable agony of nations. We have arrived at a most critical hour of the terrible conflict and before any Government takes a fateful decision regarding conditions under which it ought either to terminate or continue the struggle, it ought to satisfy itself that the conscience of the nation is behind these conditions, for nothing else could sustain the necessary effort to achieve a righteous end this year. Therefore during the last few days he had taken special pains to ascertain the view and attitude representative of all sections of thought and opinion in the country. He had perused in detail with labour leaders the meaning and intention of that declaration. He had also discussed the same momentous question with Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey and representatives of the great Dominions overseas and as a result of these discussions there was a natural agreement as regards the character and purpose of our war aims and peace conditions and in what he was about say he was speaking not merely the mind of the Government, but the nation and Empire as a whole.

He would commence by stating what we were not fighting for. We were not fighting a war of aggression against the German people. The destruction or disruption of Germany or the German people had never been one of our war aims. Most reluctantly and quite unprepared for the dreadful ordeal we were forced into war. It was in self-defence, in defence of the violated public law of Europe, the vindication of most solemn treaty obligations on which the public system of Europe rested and on which Germany ruthlessly trampled in the invasion of Belgium. We had to join the struggle or see brute force triumph over public right and international justice. It was only the realisation of the dreadful alternative that forced Britain into the war. From that original attitude Britain had never swerved. It was not our wish to question or destroy the great position Germany held in the world, but rather to turn her from her hopes and schemes of military domination and see her devote all her strength to the great beneficent tasks of the world. We are not fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary or deprive Turkey of Constantinople or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish racially. Nor did we go to war merely to alter or destroy the imperial constitution of Germany, much as we consider that a military autocratic constitution is a dangerous anachronism in the twentieth century. Our viewpoint is that the adoption of a really democratic constitution by Germany would be most convincing evidence that her old spirit of military domination had died and would make it much easier to conclude a broad democratic peace with her, but that is a question for the German people to decide. Despite many adjurations from opponents and neutrals, the Central Empires maintain complete silence as to the object for which they are fighting. They uniformly declined to give any trustworthy information even upon so crucial a matter as their intention as regards Belgium. The only clear thing in the vague reports of the recent enemy peace conditions was that under no circumstances would the "German demand" for the restoration of her colonies be given up. All the principles of self-determination here vanish into thin air. Mere lip service to the formula no annexations, no indemnities, or the right of self-determination is useless. Before any negotiations can be begun the Central Powers must realise the essential facts of the situation. The days of the Treaty of Vienna are long past. We cannot longer submit the future of Europe and civilisation to arbitrary decisions of a few negotiators, striving to secure by chicanery or persuasion the interest of this or that dynasty or nation.

The settlement of new Europe must be based on such ground of reason and justice as give some promise of stability. Therefore we feel that Government with the consent of the governed must be a basis of any territorial settlement after the war. Unless every nation is prepared at whatever sacrifices to honour its national signature it is obvious that no peace treaty will be worth the paper on which it is written. Therefore the first requirement of Britain and her Allies is the complete restoration, political, territorial and economic, of the independence of Belgium and such reparation as can be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces. This is not a demand for a war indemnity like that imposed in 1871. It is not an attempt to shift the cost of warlike operations from one belligerent to another, which may or may not be defensible. It is no more and no less than an insistence that before there can be any hope of a stable peace this great breach of the public laws of Europe must be repudiated and as far as possible repaired. Reparation means recognition. Unless international right is recognised by insistence on payment for injury done in defiance of its canons it can never be a reality. Next comes the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Rumania. The complete withdrawal of alien armies and reparation for the injustice done is a fundamental condition of permanent peace. We mean to stand by the French democracy to death in the demand they make for reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871, when, without any regard to the wishes of the population, two French provinces were torn from France and incorporated in the German Empire. This sore has poisoned the peace of Europe for half a century and until it is cured healthy conditions will not be restored. There can be no better illustration of the folly and wickedness of using transient military success to violate national right.

I won't attempt to deal with the question of the human territories under German occupation. Russian policy since the revolution has passed through so many phases that it is difficult to speak without some suspension of judgment as regards what the situation will be when the final European peace terms are discussed. Russia accepted war with its horrors because, true to her traditional guardianship of weaker communities of her race, she stepped in to protect Serbia from the plot against her independence. France true to treaty conditions stood by her ally in a quarrel not her own. Her chivalrous respect for her treaty led to the wanton invasion of Belgium and the treaty obligations of Britain to that little land brought us into the war. The present rulers of Russia are now engaged without any references to the countries whom Russia brought into the war in separate negotiations with the common enemy. I am indulging in no reproaches but merely stating facts with a view to making it clear why Britain cannot be held accountable for decisions taken in her absence and concerning which she has not been consulted or her ally invoked. None who know

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS.

Prussia and her designs upon Russia can for a moment doubt her ultimate intention. Whatever phrases she uses to delude Russia she does not mean to surrender one of Russia's fair provinces or cities now occupied by her forces.

Under one name or another, and the name hardly matters, these provinces will henceforth in reality be part of the dominions of Prussia. They will be ruled by the Prussian sword, the interests of Prussian autocracy and the remainder of the people of Russia will be partly enticed by specious phrases and partly bullied by the threat of continued war against an impotent army, into a condition of complete economic and ultimate political enslavement to Germany. We all deplore the prospect, British democracy means to stand to the last by the democracies of other Allies. We shall be proud fight to the end side by side with the new democracy of Russia so will America, France, and Italy. But if the present rulers of Russia take action independent of the Allies we have not the means of intervening to arrest the catastrophe which is assuredly befalling Russia. She can only be saved by her own people. However we believe an independent Poland, comprising all the genuinely Polish elements who desire to form a part is an urgent necessity for the stability of western Europe. Similarly though we agree with President Wilson that to break up Austria-Hungary is no part of our war aims we feel that unless a genuine and truly democratic self-government is granted to those Austro-Hungarian nationalities, who have long desired it, it is impossible to remove the causes of unrest in that part of Europe, which so long have threatened its general peace.

On the same grounds we regard as vital the satisfaction of legitimate claims of the Italians for the union of those of their own race and tongue. We also mean to press for justice to the men of Rumanian blood and speech in legitimate aspirations. If these conditions are fulfilled Austria-Hungary would become a power whose strength would conduce to the permanent peace and freedom of Europe, instead of being merely an instrument of the pernicious military autocracy of Prussia that uses the resources of its Allies in the furtherance of the own sinister purposes. We believe outside Europe the same principles should be applied.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, January 5.

An Italian official message states:—Our batteries dispersed an enemy column in Seren valley. There is increased reciprocal artillery along the middle Piave. Our army dropped 1,200 kilos of bombs on Levico station and adjacent magazines.

## NORWAY'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, January 5.

The revised totals of Norwegian losses last year owing to the war are: 434 ships of a tonnage of 700,000. Sixty-six lives were lost.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 6.

Silver is quoted at 40½d. per oz. There are small supplies and the market is steady.

## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Stockholm, Jan. 4.

Sweden has decided to recognise the independence of Finland.

London, Jan. 5.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that yesterday's report that "de facto" recognition would probably be accorded the Bolshevik usurpers and M. Litvinoff, who has been appointed Provisional Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, is baseless. The "Telegraph" declares that the Bolsheviks are only one Russian Party and are in a minority, their power resting exclusively on terror. They have deliberately repudiated an international pact and their recognition would be a betrayal of and an insult to the Russian people.

The "Morning Post" denounces the suggestion for the recognition of a beaten Russia as likely to bring about anarchy and revolution in Great Britain.

The "Times" says that no change has occurred in the attitude of the British Government to the Bolsheviks. No intimation of the appointment of M. Litvinoff has been officially received and the Bolshevik leaders have not asked the British Government to assist to the appointment.

The "Daily Chronicle" Petrograd correspondent says the German Delegates were astonished to find that the Bolsheviks were not the real Government and say it is impossible to conclude peace with such people. The situation has become grotesque. Curious changes are proceeding in the Ukrainian Government suggesting the possibility of a modification of its hostility towards the Central Powers.

The "Daily Mail" reports that M. Litvinoff says he will attempt to take possession of the Russian Embassy next week, but he might establish a new office.

London, Jan. 5.

Pourparlers were resumed at Brest-Litovsk to-day. The Ukrainian Delegates, who have arrived, declare that they will conduct their own international relations, but are willing to co-operate with the Bolsheviks for a speedy peace. The enemy delegates include Dr. Kuchman and Count Ozermin.

London, Jan. 5.

In the Reichstag the Chancellor further stated that Germany rejected the Russian proposal to transfer the negotiations to Stockholm. Regarding the Russian declaration of the unacceptability of the Central Powers' proposals relating to the evacuation of territories and a plebiscite, the Chancellor said: "We can cheerfully rely upon our strong position." The Chancellor confirmed the intention to negotiate with the Ukraine plenipotentiaries.

London, Jan. 5.  
Germany's peace terms include a clause providing for mutual most favoured nation treatment as regards trade and navigation for twenty years, nevertheless, each party reserves itself the right of making specially intimate commercial agreements, for instance between Austria and Germany, or between Russia and neighbouring Asiatic countries or independent states formed out of Russia.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Jan. 4.

A wireless German official message states:—English attacks eastward of Ypres and northward of La Bassée Canal broke down. The enemy has lost 23 aeroplanes since January 1.

London, Jan. 5.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In the local fighting on the Canal du Nord reported this morning four of our advanced posts were pressed back a short distance, and a few men are missing. We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Hollebeke. An enemy party rushed a post eastward of Zonnebeke, and a few of our men are missing.

## AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

Melbourne, Jan. 4.

Mr. Hughes will probably resign this morning and then form a new Ministry. Only one or two changes are anticipated. The Federal National Party has passed a resolution expressing continued confidence in Mr. Hughes, and declaring that it is in the best interests of the country and the Empire that Mr. Hughes should retain the leadership.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

## AERIAL RAIDS.

London, Jan. 5.

An Admiralty communiqué states: Naval aircraft carried out a raid yesterday on Ghistelles aerodrome. Numerous bombs were dropped on sheds and buildings. All our machines returned.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—There was great activity on both sides on Thursday. Two hundred bombs were dropped on two hostile aerodromes, the Ledeghem railway junction, huts in the neighbourhood of Houthulst Forest, and billets southward of Lille. Six hostile aeroplanes were brought down and two driven down. Three of ours are missing. Three hundred bombs were dropped last night on six aerodromes including that at Gontrode. Successful raids were carried out despite very bad weather against factories at Maizières les Metz, railway communications, Woippy railway junction and St. Privat—all in the neighbourhood of Metz. All our machines returned.

## U. S. WAR PLANS.

Washington, Jan. 5.

A Bill has been introduced establishing a new munitions department to control and speed up all war supplies. President Wilson presented the recommendations to a joint session of Congress as regards the control of railroads, which will include a fund of one hundred million sterling for upkeep and betterment, etc. President Wilson emphasised that the interests of private investors and likewise those of shippers would be safeguarded. The Director General and the heads of four railway brotherhoods have agreed on a plan for the settlement of labour disputes during the Government period of railroad control by the establishment of an investigating board.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Jan. 4.

An Italian official message states: There is considerable artillery activity on various sectors. The enemy again bombed Treviso and Padua.

## ENGLAND'S WAR DEBT.

## Sources of National Income

When Peace Comes.

The London correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes under date of October 12 as follows:—

When compulsory military service was introduced, the State put forward and enforced a claim which logically involves other demands also. If it may require the citizen to risk and sacrifice his life for the welfare of the nation, where is the line to be drawn? As yet, there has been no attempt to establish any definite system of industrial conscription, but everyone recognises that should such a development be thought necessary, no one who approves of military conscription would be able to advance any valid argument against it, except on the ground of expediency. Similarly, the conscription of wealth could easily be justified, on principle, by the precedent of the conscription of human life. The greater includes the less.

When the Trade Union Congress demanded the imposition of a levy upon property, no one was surprised. The significant thing is that this doctrine has lately found support in unexpected quarters. It has been advocated editorially by influential papers that have no labour affiliations whatsoever. Individual representatives of the capitalist class, such as Sir Herbert S. Leon, Bart., have openly commended the proposal. What a little while ago would have been regarded as a wild and impossible scheme is now come within the range of practical politics.

This change has resulted from an awakening to the hard facts of the financial situation. Estimates differ as to the exact amount of the deficit the country will have to face at the end of the war. Sir Herbert S. Leon contemplates a debt of thirty thousand million dollars (\$30,000,000,000) at the end of the present financial year, namely, March 31, 1918. Philip Snowden's calculations arrive at

the same figure, which is also that of J. A. Hobson. But the date assumed for the close of hostilities is, of course, quite problematical. "It is apparently the belief of the military authorities," says Mr. Hobson, "that an American force, sufficient to achieve a decision in the West, may be in Europe by the autumn of next year in a position to take effective operations in the spring of 1919, so that by the autumn of that year we may hope for such a complete victory as will enable the Allies to impose their full terms upon the German Government."

Now, at the present rate of expenditure and borrowing, the National Debt would stand, at a figure well above forty thousand million dollars by the end of March, 1919. Assuming that peace comes by that time, large expenditures amounting to at least ten thousand million dollars more would be required in connection with the war during the first six months of peace. That brings the total up to fifty thousand million dollars. With an interest at 5 per cent. and a one-half per cent. sinking fund, this will involve an annual provision of \$2,750,000,000. A sum of \$500,000,000 a year is not an excessive estimate for pensions. From the total of \$3,250,000,000 there are certain deductions to be made that will bring it down to \$3,150,000,000. Add to this the \$1,000,000,000 of pre-war national expenditure, and you get a total of \$4,150,000,000 a year to come out of the pocket of the British taxpayer. This leaves out of account the demands that will be made upon public money to finance the work of reconstruction—housing on a large scale, road making, agricultural development, and the improvement of transportation, to say nothing of education and the various schemes of social reform that are now recognised as absolutely essential to national efficiency.

Even on the supposition that the national debt at the end of the war amounts to no more than Sir Herbert S. Leon's figure, and that only 250 million dollars a year are required for pensions, the amount of interest to be paid by the country for generations (including the normal cost of government) will be at least 2,500 million dollars a year. But the yield of taxes and other sources of national income, as they are now—allowing nothing for the trade depression and reduced revenue that will almost certainly follow the war—cannot be estimated at more than 2,100 million dollars a year. This leaves a deficit in normal revenues of 400 million dollars a year if the war ends in March, 1919, or of 2,050 million dollars a year if it is prolonged to March, 1919, and if Mr. Hobson's calculations for that date are accepted.

It is clearly impossible to meet such an emergency simply by piling on more taxation of the usual type. The suggested increase of various license duties—as, for instance, on motor vehicles, dogs, music-halls, cinema, and tobacco—will be a mere bagatelle. Raising the income tax is the most obvious expedient, but that method cannot be profitably employed beyond a certain point, and even if that tax were raised prodigiously, it would be inadequate.

Whatever the means adopted for meeting this burden, it clearly cannot be borne to any considerable extent by the working classes or even by that section of the community which receives its income in salaries instead of wages. The money can only be got from those who have it. Proposals have, therefore, lately been made for a graduated levy upon the capital value of private property, which the Nation estimates to have risen during the war from 80 thousand million dollars to something like 100 thousand million. "If" it is suggested, "on January 1 next everybody possessed of property beyond a negligible minimum were required to present on oath, and with serious penalties in case of falsification, an accurate and true statement of the value of his property, such a levy could be effected by an extension of the machinery for assessing and collecting death duties. In effect, every one would be deemed to be dead for the purpose of this act. The system of graduation would be based upon the principle that

the state should look to what it leaves a man rather than to what it takes from him. "A uniform tax," says Mr. Snowden, "would work most inequitably. If you take away \$100 from a man who has \$1,000, he will suffer far more than the man with \$100,000, from whom you take \$100,000." At present the scale of death duties works out at an average of 10 per cent., which according to the Nation's estimate would bring in about \$10,000,000,000. The present rates would, of course, be regraduated with an increased impost upon persons of the greatest wealth.

Any such course is open to obvious objections. Emphasis is laid upon the difficulties of valuation. What of the rapid changes in the value of machinery due to new inventions and processes? The worth of a manufacturing plant, it is pointed out, may suddenly sink to nothing owing to the invention of a new tool. With a tax on incomes this difficulty adjusts itself equitably in the course of years, but with a tax on capital everything would depend on whether the valuation happened to be made before or after the depreciation. The answer is that this is no new problem, but in fact with every day in the assessment of death duties. The alleged impossibility of valuing goods will be met by a similar answer, supplemented by the reminder that this problem is faced and overcome every time a private business is turned into a limited liability company. There is, further, the objection that the menace of such a levy would lead to the transference of British capital to foreign countries. "The capitalist," replied Mr. Snowden, "cannot put his hand on his back and his mill in his pocket and carry them out of the country. If he talks of sending his capital abroad, where will he send it? Where will he find as good security as at home? In France? Or Italy? Or Rumania? Or the United States? Will he send it to Germany, I wonder?"

It is urged, again, that a great deal of property is held in such a form that it would be impossible to liquidate it for the purpose of paying so large a levy. A great deal of it might be paid in war scrip—perhaps to the extent of \$5,000,000,000. But as to the man who cannot pay in war scrip or in cash, Sir Herbert S. Leon suggests that the Government should take over his stock or land or buildings at market prices or a valuation, and either receive the interest or allow him to buy his possessions back gradually or sell them in the open market. This is practically the method proposed also by the Nation, which points out that, if the Government were placed in possession of real interest-yielding assets, which furnished funds for meeting interest and sinking fund on war scrip, there would be no pressure to convert them into cash for the purpose of cancelling war scrip until the market became available. Holders of such property mortgaged to the Government would, in the meantime, be paying to the Government as their levy, a yearly sum which would represent a 5 per cent. interest and a capital payment spread over a term of years. The handing over of the levy would be slower in their case than in those where war scrip or other salable securities could be taken, but the relief to the ordinary taxpayer process would be nearly as great.

What has the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say to all this? In a recent interview with the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, Mr. Bonar Law admitted that, in any case, the wealthier classes would have to bear a bigger proportion of taxation than they did after the Napoleonic wars, but he maintained that it would be "rational" to attempt any such thing as a levy on capital while the war was still going on. The Manchester Guardian contends, on the other hand, that such a measure would be easier to carry through in war than in peace time, because during the war the Government has a far greater command over the machinery and factors of production than it enjoys during peace. The Nation, too, thinks that the very best time for introducing such a scheme would be during the war.







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## PRAYER AND THANKS-GIVING.

(Continued from Page 9.)

Not without war weariness do we find ourselves. How can any heart but be weary of the loss, the sorrow, the anguish of the world at war? We long for peace, and watch for it more than they who watch for the morning.

But not that we might just resume the way of life we find ourselves. How can any heart but be weary of the loss, the sorrow, the anguish of the world at war? We long for peace, and watch for it more than they who watch for the morning.

We in this Colony, living in morally perilous security and serenity, must feel that we have small right in one sense to take upon our lips the words of brave and chivalrous determination. To affirm what we will do might be open to the reproach of vicarious heroism, for it is not we in our own proper persons who bear the brunt. We are keenly conscious of all that, yet some must be here to keep open this distant outpost of imperial influence and commerce, and as the lot has fallen on us it does not deprive us of our share in our country's task. We do not know what demands may yet be made on us even here, but whatever they may be we are ready to meet them, and participate as we may in the "further sacrifices" which have to be made. "How long" it may be until the sword be put up in its scabbard it is useless to forecast. It is always possible that the end may come suddenly but it would be high wisdom not to be ready for still a longer period of struggle. Not the cessation of strife but the attainment of its object is the goal to keep before us, for it is the future we have to think of, and not our comfort in the present.

What does it matter what happens to us of this generation? We have had our day, or most of it, and are building for our children's children. Every high task must be greater than the task of our generation, but the greatness of

the results which we now humbly beg of the Almighty Disposer of events will far outweigh even the stupendous cost which we see close at hand and out of proportion. For if God enlarges our responsibilities, He assumes to Himself the final burden of them, and will in time see to their equalisation. Here, He seems to say, is your immediate obligation, and whatsoever thou spendest more, I when I come again, will repay thee.

The collection taken on behalf of the "Prisoners of War" Fund, amounted to \$871.88. The Pastor or the Treasurer (Mr. A. S. D. Cousland) will be glad to receive any further contributions.

Parsee Community.  
In accordance with the appointment by His Majesty the King of Sunday as a Day of Prayer, a special service was held yesterday at 10 a.m. by the Parsee community in their place of worship in Elgin Street. Ladies also attended.

The Chinese Soldiers Lot.  
A passage in the new book entitled "Chinese Modernised Page" alluding to the unenviable lot of a soldier has (as the *Peking Leader*) caused the military authorities to investigate and take action to have the publication suppressed.

G. R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction  
ON  
FRIDAY,  
the 11th January, 1918, at 3 P.M., on the spot,  
The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of  
Booths and Matcheds,  
on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.  
Terms:—Cash.  
For Plan and Condition of Sale, apply to—  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
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Hongkong, 2nd January, 1918.

## NOTICES.

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## POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Edirah, France, S. mail coast, Italian S. mail coast, Persia, East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Menghai and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—  
Parcel not over 3 lbs. 50 cents.  
Do 7 lbs. \$1.80  
Do 11 lbs. \$2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coins and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

## FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name, and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.  
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.  
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.  
Shatinok, Shatin and Sheung-shui.—Week days, 4 p.m.  
Shedden, Auen, Ping Shuen, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.; Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Amoy and Samoi.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

## FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.  
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.  
Tai Po.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.  
Shuk KL.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.  
Kau Kong.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

## WEATHER REPORT.

January 7d. 11h. 45m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased considerably. Sea calm and slightly overcast. China, Formosa and Annam; slight decrease. have occurred over the Philippines.

The a. breeze has increased considerably in intensity, and strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inch. Total, since January 1st, 0.00 inch; against an average of 0.16 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
2. Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

January 7 a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Direction	Force	Weather
Victoria	5a	30.45	21	73	nw	6	b	
Amoy	5a	30.51	22	81	nw	6	b	
Shanghai	5a	30.54	41	90	nw	1	b	
Wuchow	5a	30.37	44	63	w	2	b	
Amoy	5a	30.33	44	76	n	1	b	
Shanghai	5a	30.37	43	91	s	2	b	
Taihu	5a	30.24	46	n	2	b		
Taihu	5a	30.21	48	n	4	b		
Kashan	5a	30.17	59	n	6	b		
Paoan	5a	30.25	54	n	8	b		
Canton	5a	30.37	44	53	n	2	c	
H'kong	5a	30.30	51	25	n	4	b	
Gap Rock	5a	30.27	47	55	n	4	b	
Macao	5a	30.28	50	32	n	2	b	
Wuchow	5a	30.23	73	55	sw	2	b	
Paoan	5a	30.31	54	76	n	6	b	
Shanghai	5a	30.15	61	n	2	o		
Tourane	5a	29.85	70	n	2	o		
C. St. J.	5a	30.14	65	90	n	4	r	
Amoy	5a	29.88	0	87	n	1	o	
Dagupan	5a	29.85	73	81	n	4	r	
Manila	5a	29.85	73	81	n	4	r	
Legaspi	5a	29.81	73	81	n	4	r	
Tacloban	5a	29.81	73	81	n	4	r	
Bohol	5a	29.80	72	94	n	4	o	
Surigao	5a	29.80	73	n	2	o		
Cebu	5a	29.73	73	55	sw	2	b	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 7, 1918.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, on the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort's Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c clear, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, r rain, s sleet, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date
Barometer	30.21	30.30
Temperature	59	52
Humidity	33	25
Wind Direction	W. N.E.	N.
Force	2	4
Weather	b	b
Rain	0.00	0.00
Relative Humidity	100	100

H.K. Observatory, Jan. 7, 1918.

T. P. CLAXTON, Director.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 7th Jan. to 13th Jan.

T. H.	High Water	Low Water
Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33

in morning, a afternoon.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 8th January, 1918.

The Great Magnificent Photo Play.

IN 5 PARTS.

## "THE KAISER'S SPY."

Featuring Mr. PUGAUD in the  
"ROLE OF THE DETECTIVE CHANTECOG."

Comics:

## "RIDING THE GOAT."

Note: Owing to so many seats having been Booked for Saturdays' Matinees, and not taken up, the Management has decided not to reserve seats for the 5.15 performance. Season ticket holders only will be allowed to reserve their seats.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## STUDY OF GERMAN.

May be Forbidden in U. S. Schools.

Dropping the study of German in the grammar and high schools for the period of the war is among the changes in the courses of study to be considered by the Committee on Studies of the Board of Education, say the New York Evening Post. The Committee will also discuss the request made by the National Security League that every Board of Education immediately put into the school curriculum the facts of why we are at war and the duty of every American to support the war.

The National Security League by this request has begun a campaign to further patriotic education in the schools. In letters sent to the Superintendents of Schools of every city of the country of over 2,500 inhabitants, and to the Mayors and editors of all the leading newspapers in these cities, the League urges their fullest co-operation in putting this teaching into the schools, and in removing any teachers who are not supporting the conduct of the war.

A text-book for the use of teachers is being prepared by the League from publications of the Committee on Public Information at Washington and the League's own literature.

Should the Study of German be eliminated from the schools, fifty-two teachers of that subject would be removed. Sixty-five thousand dollars is now expended annually by the Board of Education for teaching German in the lower schools.

In a letter sent to the American Defense Society, which, in co-operation with the Federation of Teachers' Associations, is arranging a "loyalty" meeting, Mr. Henry R. Linville, president of the Teachers' Union, urges that the Union be allowed ten minutes on the programme. He bases the request on the ground that the point of view of the Union may otherwise not be fairly presented. He suggests that the Federation seems to have repudiated the Union because of its stand in regard to the nine punished high school teachers, and replies to the so-called "unfair insinuations" by quoting from a letter sent by him to Magnus Gross, president of the Teachers' Council, on November 24 of this year:—

"Permit me to say that on April 20, 1917, the Teachers' Union voted to go on record to support the Government in the present crisis. Furthermore, to the best of my knowledge and belief, all the officers of the Union are loyal to the Government. The Union never has, and I trust never will, defend disloyalty in any of its members."

## RICE HULLS AS FUEL.

Experiments Indicate Considerable Heating Power.

In view of the situation in Italy as regards fuel, many substances heretofore considered as waste products are being made the subject of experiments with the idea of securing a combination that may be used as a substitute for coal.

Rice cultivation is one of the principal industries of Italy, and particularly in the Turin conical district, the annual Italian rice production being about 660,000 tons. Of this amount, about 100,000 tons is rice hulls. It is estimated that there is at present on hand, about 200,000 tons of hulls from the 1915 and 1916 crops which, owing to the embargo on exportation from the kingdom, could not, as in former years, be sent to Switzerland and Germany as cattle food, says Joseph Emerson Haven, consul at Turin, in a statement to the Department of Commerce.

With the object of using these rice hulls as a fuel, the laboratory of applied chemistry of the University of Turin, at the request of the experimental station for rice culture at Verceil, has taken up the question of the heating power of rice hulls and now reports that 5,482 heat calories are given off during combustion, which average is more than sufficient.

The great drawback in the utilization of rice hulls as a fuel in districts somewhat removed from the centres of production is their bulky character and the necessity of rolling stock to transport them economically.

Experiments have also been made with hulls in combination with different binding agents, but while the resulting briquets gave every satisfaction from the standpoint of heating, yet the initial cost of the various binding agents made their cost too high for practical purposes. The experiments, however, are being continued, and it is hoped that in the future a briquet can be manufactured that will be satisfactory from an economic standpoint.

"If I may be permitted to make a distinction between our loyalty and the loyalty of other organizations of teachers that are now implying accusations of disloyalty against us, for our support of the nine teachers who were disciplined without a hearing, it is that we are willing to risk our professional lives in fighting the first great battle for democracy in education. We respectfully submit this to the consideration of all 100 per cent. Americans as one of the most hopeful ways of proving antioxy all over the world."

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